THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 277

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Court Balks Lynn Strike; Nazis Claim Convoy Hits; French Officers Seized

The World's Day—October 21, 1941

New England: Lynn Strike Banned by Court

Union toy workers affiliated with the C. I. O. were prohibited from striking in Lynn, Mass., today by court injunction. They sought to have the company force payment of union dues. [Page 5.]

"Priorities unemployment" which is expected to cause layoff of 1,500,000 workers over the country, will largely miss Boston, according to E. A. Johnson, Union leader. [Page 2.]

Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby termed New England civilian defense groups unexcelled in the country. [Page 5.]

Morale building by the U. S. O. will include development of social, moral, and spiritual values, the national Y. W. C. A. president said in a Boston address. [Page 5.]

Air and Sea: Nazis Claim New Convoy Sinkings

A new convoy attack in the North Atlantic was claimed by the Nazi High Command, which said seven ships totaling 38,200 tons were sunk. [Page 7.]

British bombers crossed the Channel in new daylight raids, following a night of attacks directed against Bremen, Wilhelmshaven and Emden [Page 7.]

In Europe: Germans Arrest French Officers

Four French gendarberie officers, including a colonel and three captains, were arrested today in Nantes and four more Frenchmen were executed by German firing squads following assassination yesterday of German gendarmerie General Holtz.

Gen. Charles Huntziger, Vichy War Minister, conferred with Marshal Pétain before leaving by airplane for a detailed inspection of France's North African colonies, including Dakar.

British prisoners of war in enemy hands number 66,000 men from all parts of the Empire, it was announced in London.

Washington: No Copper for Non-Defense Building

A priorities order forbade the use of copper in non-defense building construction after Nov. 1, except for electric wiring, and virtually prohibited its use next year in the manufacture of more than 100 common household articles. [Page 1.]

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said legislation to federalize unemployment compensation systems in the States had been prepared and would be introduced in Congress after President Roosevelt recommended the change.

Government defense officials will begin a tour of the country Nov. 10 to make sure "that no qualified manufacturer misses an opportunity to get a defense contract for lack of information."

Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, told a House committee that conditions in the United States did not warrant the country following Canada in imposing universal control of prices, wages and rents.

The Treasury reported having bought $30,000,000 more of Russian gold to provide the Soviets with cash to buy war materials. Delivery of $10,000,000 of Russian gold bought in a similar transaction two months ago has been completed.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, before a House committee considering a price control bill, supported legislation that would authorize ceilings on farm products at not less than 110 per cent of parity. [Financial Page].

The Navy announced the presence of three more British warships in American ports: the Agamemnon, auxiliary mine layer, in Baltimore; the Cathay, armed auxiliary cruiser, and the Candy Tuft, corvette, both in New York.

Americas: Panamanian Ships to Be Armed

Panama officially announced its approval of arming Panama-registered merchant ships.

A new Colombian cabinet was formed, headed by Jorgen Gartner as Minister of Government.

Panama's deposed President, Dr. Arnulfo Arias, arrived at Managua, Nicaragua, by special plane escorted by Panama police.

Orient: Japan Lands Forces in Chungshan Area

Japanese have landed 5,000 troops and 3,000 cavalry and artillery horses in the Chungshan area west of Hong Kong since Oct. 17, informed sources said. Chungshan has a sentimental importance to the Chinese as the birthplace of Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic

In Russia: Germans Reported at Stalino

German advances near the Sea of Azov are reported to have brought them to Stalino, important Russian armament center and terminus of important oil pipe line. [Page 1.]

Fighting near Moscow appeared to have brought the German advance to a temporary standstill.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY — TONIGHT

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN — TOMORROW

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Steps in Making of Better World.

Postwar Reconstruction.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

What's Mere War To Mosaic Seeker?

Although space was at a premium on the Clipper which took off for Lisbon from La Guardia Field, New York, today, with the usual complement of diplomats, military missions and spies, one seat was kept for "business as usual."

This was awarded to Thomas Whittemore, of Harvard, who does not permit war to interfere with his annual trips to Istanbul, Turkey, where he uncovers mosaics in the Mosque of St. Sophia.

Undaunted by rumor that Turkey may be engulfed, Mr. Whittemore, a Director of the Byzantine Institute of America, will proceed via Portugal, across a Continent overrun by the German conquerors, to rub the dust of centuries from the mosaics of St. Sophia.

G. O. P. Picks Hub Democrat As Councillor

The Republican-controlled House of Representatives today chose John M. Cunningham, Democratic Boston lawyer, to succeed the ousted Daniel H. Coakley on the Executive Council. The defeated Democratic candidate was Representative John E. Powers of Boston.

The week-old Republican House impasse over selection of a successor to the ousted Councillor Daniel H. Coakley was smashed today when a G. O. P. caucus selected John M. Cunningham, a Boston Democrat, as their candidate for the position.

The vote of the caucus was unanimous. More than 100 members of the House attended the caucus.

On the other hand, the Senate has already elected Charles M. Storey, Republican Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. Therefore, the Senate must either recede from its position and agree with the House, or a new deadlock over the important Council seat will result.

The one and one-half-hour House caucus ended after the Republicans adopted a resolution "expressing their appreciation to Charles M. Storey for his unselfish willingness to allow his name to go before the caucus," Representative Christian Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, said.

Control of the powerful Executive Council hinges on the man elected to succeed Mr. Coakley, who was ousted by the Senate Impeachment Court on charges of seeking pardons for criminals for his own financial gain or for the financial benefit of members of his family.

The Council now is made up of

Continued on Page 5, Column 7

Bright Picture In Prospect For Boston's Port

State's plan to build pier and assurance of lend-lease shipping to revive historic prestige.

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With favorable action under way in the Massachusetts Legislature toward correcting the serious pier situation in the Port of Boston, and United States Government officials announcing plans to route 80,000 tons or more a month of lend-lease shipment overseas via Boston, Boston shipping men visualize today the dawn of a new era for Boston's historic port.

Purchase of Fiske and Harris piers, and Constitution Wharf, along Commercial Street, by the State, with a view to building a new pier of three berths where idle and deteriorating property now stands, is the plan approved by the House Committee on Ways and Means at a cost of $1,750,000 financed by means of a five-year bond issue.

New piers have been declared vital to the life of the port, and the recent taking over of Commonwealth Pier, No. 1, in East Boston, and Commonwealth Pier No. 5 in South Boston by the Navy, brings home to all concerned the lack of piers to allow for normal commerce expansion or further encroachment on existing facilities by the Government.

During the long campaign to obtain for Boston some of the huge volume of lend-lease shipments overseas, port interests continued to feel concern over possibility that the Army Base terminal might be taken over by the Government, and thus shut off the biggest and most widely used ocean freight terminal at Boston.

Bright Picture Ahead

Announcement yesterday by Capt. E. Granville Conway, District Director of the United States Maritime Commission for New York and New England, that 17 ships have already been actually scheduled to load lend-lease supplies at Boston for overseas, between now and the end of November, apparently spells the end of declining export volume at this port.

Plans are being made to route 15 ships a month out of Boston with the lend-lease shipments, Captain Conway disclosed at a luncheon at the Parker House. Traffic will be stepped up still more at a later date, he intimated. The Army Base is to be used at the outset, with probable use of Boston & Albany piers, at East Boston, in addition, later on.

Joseph P. Ryan of New York,

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Hull Asks Neutrality Changes Before Action Is 'Too Late'; Moscow's Defenses Hold Fast

Wide World

The RAF Flies in Russia

First picture of an RAF warplane in Soviet Russia. This British Hurricane, the same type of plane that played such a magnificent role in smashing the Nazis' all-out aerial assault on Britain last fall, is shown amid a protective covering of trees on the edge of a Soviet flying field. Photo passed by British and Russian censors.

Government not to seek full repeal now, say leaders — Harriman tells of Soviet needs.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—As the United States Government faced a whole new series of grave decisions affecting the war on three fronts—in the Far East, in the North Atlantic and in Russia—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today urged virtual repeal of the Neutrality Act before the Nation's "efforts at self-defense come too late."

Following a conference at the White House with President Roosevelt and the Administration's congressional leaders, Mr. Hull went immediately before an executive session of the Senate Committee which began this morning its hearings on the House resolution to arm American merchant ships and advocated both the arming and the use of American vessels to carry lend-lease supplies anywhere on the seas, to any port of any belligerent.

The Secretary put his main emphasis upon the "urgent and important" need of immediate repeal of Section 6 of the Act which now prohibits the Government from equipping its ships with defensive weapons.

Defense Developments

As Mr. Hull was warning that delay might lay the United States completely open to hostile attack, these related defense developments were in the making:

1. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader, and Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced, after their conference with the President this morning, that the Administration would press only for passage of the House-approved resolution for arming merchantmen at this time rather than seek repeal of the entire Neutrality Law.

2. The decision not to put White House pressure formally behind either of the two new amendments which were introduced in the Senate yesterday, both of which have the effect of ending the main restrictions of the Neutrality Act, may not necessarily defer this larger revision of the law. All-out revision has been strongly advocated by the President and all the Cabinet spokesmen who have testified during the past week. Resolutions to achieve such revision are now before the Senate sponsored first by three Willkie, pro-Administration foreign policy supporters—Senators Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire and Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota—and active Democratic interventionists—Senators Claude Pepper of Florida, Josh Lee of

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Nazi Offensive Caroms Off Moscow For Major Attack on Donets Basin

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

With Hitler's attack on Moscow definitely slowed even if not halted, there are intimations that the Germans have changed their strategy and are concentrating for a new assault on the long south flank of the Russian battle line.

For the first time in more than a week Hitler's headquarters gave the Rostov and Donets Basin rather than the Moscow front first place in its progress bulletins. A belated official announcement of the taking of Taganrog, a port on the Sea of Azov 40 miles west of Rostov, was coupled with the assertion that "German, Italian, Hungarian and Slovak divisions are irresistibly advancing toward the industrial area of the Donets."

Of fighting along the Moscow siege perimeter, the Nazi High Command said only that Russian counterattacks had been thrown back.

The Donets-Rostov sector covers all of the fighting front below Orel, southern extremity of the Moscow battle area, to the coast of the Sea of Azov east of Taganrog. That port is 45 miles west of Rostov, although the Hitler headquarters bulletin said the Axis allies were within 30 miles of Rostov, key to land invasion of the Caucasus. Presumably they have inched closer to Rostov since the fall of Taganrog was first reported by Berlin several days ago.

The reference to combined action of Italian and German troops against the Donets industrial area may prove more significant, however. Nazi war bulletins have heretofore located the Italian contingents on the Kharkov front, somewhere below Orel.

There has been no definite information for days as to the situation on a wide span of the front far south of Moscow, from Orel to Poltava and beyond. Presumably Axis forces over 300 miles of the Kharkov defense front have been exerting only sufficient pressure to pin the Russians in that area. The purpose would be to prevent reinforcement of Moscow's defenders.

There seems no question, however, that for almost a week the Germans have made no substantial progress on the Moscow front. Berlin reports, echoed from Moscow, speak of "wedges" driven into the outer defense rim of the besieged City at Mozhaisk, due west, and at Maloyaroslavets, 50 miles south of Mozhaisk. Of these two dangerous and hardest-driven German attacks, however, the Maloyaroslavets wedge seems the most ominous.

At that point the Moscow-Roslavl and Moscow-Bryansk rail lines intersect. If the Germans break through at Maloyaroslavets, they can strike northeast along the Bryansk single track road to come in behind the Russian Mozhaisk defenses at Kubinika, within 35 miles of the walls of the Kremlin.

Nazi use of the term "wedge" instead of "spearhead" to describe these closest approaches to Moscow is itself significant. Russian resistance on the Moscow front appears to have stiffened sufficiently to prevent swift panzer break-throughs deep behind the front lines.

Such break-throughs are typical blitzkrieg technique. By contrast the term wedge implies wide frontal assaults on fixed defense lines.

Soviet Hails Culture While Battles Rage

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 21

While the Red Army fought back against German forces hammering at the approaches to Moscow, scientific and artistic circles in the Capital met last night in the State museum to celebrate the 800th anniversary of the birth of literature of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan.

Speakers declared that "despite the war and sanguinary battles waged on Soviet land" the anniversary would be observed as a national fete.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, October 21

While all official Soviet reports said an ironclad defense still held the approaches to Moscow, the main German attack appeared to have switched to the south, where the High Command announced capture of Stalino, important armament center of the Donets Basin.

Meanwhile the American Embassy in Russia has been established at Kuibyshev, 550 miles east of Moscow, to which Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt and his staff have been traveling for the past five days. In view of this announcement, there is a general assumption that Kuibyshev, formerly known as Samara, has been established as provisional Russian Capital owing to the proximity of the Nazi forces to Moscow.

Describing the advance in the South, the German High Command said German and Italian troops have captured Stalino and the German war flag is now flying from an industrial plant in that City 100 miles northwest of Rostov.

70 Miles From Donets Basin

Alpine detachments were said to have taken Stalino, a City of 455,000 population formerly known as Yuzovka, after German and Italian troops had occupied the surrounding area.

Stalino lies about 70 miles from the Donets River, a tributary of the Don.

Military commentators said the southern armies were led by picked

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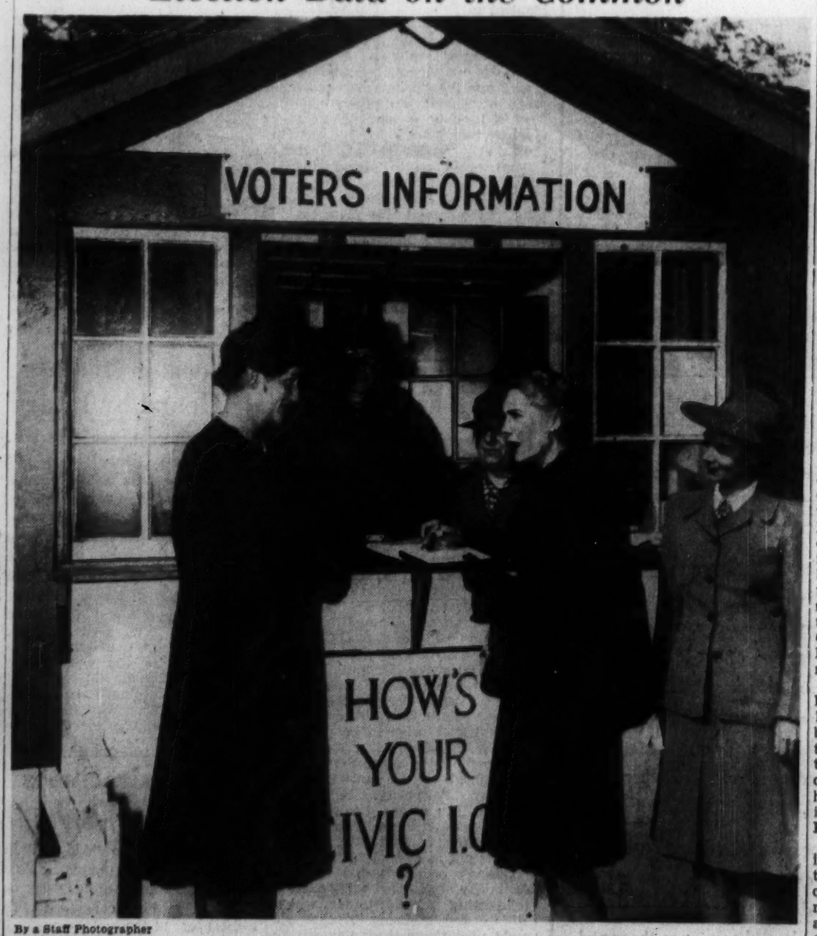
Election Data on the Common



By a Staff Photographer

Opening Information Service to Boston Voters

Booth on Boston Common, dedicated today to the education of voters, will give out facts regarding candidates in coming elections. Attending ceremony, in front row, reading left to right, were: Mrs. Edgar Driscoll, President of the League of Women Voters; Señora Ana Rosa S. de Martinez Guerrero, visitor from Argentina; Mrs. Robert Bellick, Chairman of Information Booth Committee. Rear, left to right: Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, wife of former Mayor; Miss Martha Klatschken, member of Booth Committee. [Story on Page 2.]

OPM Orders Virtual Ban On Civilian Use of Copper

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Copper and its close relative, brass, will virtually disappear from civilian store shelves after New Year's on order of the Office of Production Management.

There won't be any more copper screens, gutters, or curtain rods for your house. No more brass lipsticks, vanity cases, or costume jewelry for milady's adornment. No more brass lamps, andirons, or fire extinguishers. They will be sacrificed for shell-casings.

In the most far-reaching action affecting the everyday American consumer yet taken under its priorities power, the Government today issued orders for rigid controls on copper and brass after stock-taking showed that the Army, Navy, Lend-Lease, and other primary defense agency demands for October were 5,730 tons more than the total production for the month. A shortage of 750,000 tons would pile up for 1942, without drastic priorities.

Immediate Cuts Ordered

Use of copper in more than 100 civilian articles was ordered immediately cut 40 per cent and will be entirely prohibited in building construction after Nov. 1. After Jan. 1, use of copper in the manufacture of the listed articles is entirely forbidden and in non-listed articles is reduced to 70 per cent of the amount used during a 1940 base period.

Only uses of copper that will not be subject to the drastic controls are: (1) in Army, Navy, lend-lease, or other Government defense agency contracts where the use of copper is specified; (2) in products covered by underwriter or other safety regulations in effect on Oct 1, 1941; (3) in conductors of electricity; (4) in chemical plants where corrosive action makes other materials impractical; (5) in research laboratories; (6) for condenser or heating exchanger tubes and tube sheets in steam generating plants and oil refineries where corrosive action invalidates the use of other materials, and (7) in hydro-electric plants.

OPM experts, meanwhile, will explore new sources of copper supply, especially in South America. In addition to 1,100,000 tons to be produced domestically during the coming year, the United States will import about 600,000 tons from Chile, Peru, Venezuela, Cuba, the Philippines, and Canada. At the present time, Chile provides about 80 per cent of United States imports.

More Shell Casings

In giving up brass compacts and door knockers, Americans will be making material available chiefly for brass shell casings, copper wire and cable to transmit more electric power to defense factories, and for Navy and aviation uses where salt water corrosion must be avoided. Shell casings alone

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Proposal to Send Washington One Auto Plate for Each Car Starts Controversy

Hub's Priorities Joblessness Light in Building—Exceptions

Boston appears due to escape most of the "priorities unemployment" threatening to make idle 1,500,000 building trades workers elsewhere, E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of the Metropolitan District, reported here today.

Not many craftsmen in Boston are likely to lose their jobs, Mr. Johnson said, because of the priorities order halting all but essential building. On top of this, copper yesterday was cut off from non-defense housing except for wiring.

Two qualifications, however, were attached by the building trades leader to this forecast. The first proviso he named was the continued expansion of Navy and Army projects here, the second the completion of three slum-clearance projects. He had some doubts about the latter, as they are social rather than defense undertakings.

Essentially the reason why the building trades in Boston will not be more severely hit, Mr. Johnson explained, is that construction here has been sub-normal in recent years, and hence there has not been a great amount of activity of the type that the priorities ruling can take away.

No New Plants in City

"Metropolitan Boston has not benefited by the current construction of new plants and alterations and additions to old plants engaged in defense production," he said.

"Many other sections of New England have been busily engaged in such construction, such as Worcester, Springfield, a great deal of Connecticut and also some Rhode Island cities.

"Here in Boston we have had little industrial expansion because of defense.

"In fact, during the past 10 years Boston has suffered from the lack of ordinary construction. Building has stood at 50 per cent normal for the last seven or eight years.

"We have 20,000 building trades workers here, and of these 8,000 to 9,000 are still intermittently employed.

"Most of our craftsmen are occupied on construction for the Army and Navy. Approval has just been given for $14,000,000 of more building for the Navy in South Boston and the Navy Yard in Charlestown.

"That is not much money around here. We need $40,000,000 of construction a year to stand at normal.

"If Washington deems housing not essential to defense, and applies priorities to housing, that will severely react on us. Holding up of the three big slum-clearance projects will be stopped, as they will not house defense workers.

"Otherwise we shall not be much affected by this angle, as there never was much small house construction in Boston."

Developers Holding Meeting

The suburbs, though, have been very active, Mr. Johnson noted. The subdivision developers are holding a meeting Thursday night at the Belmont Country Club to consider the effects of priorities. According to last week's order, no housing over $6,000 will be given priorities for materials, and then only in defense areas and catering to defense.

This ruling will hit a number of the suburbs hard, the building trades official continued, and will miss others where home building is being done for defense workers.

Several substantial pieces of construction in Boston have been blocked or held up by priorities, Mr. Johnson noted. The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company was considering a big addition, but instead leased the old Westminster Hotel. The Massachusetts General Hospital has sought to put up a $500,000 addition for minors; but so far has been unable to obtain priorities for materials.

Insofar as a few big jobs like these have not gone through, the bricklayers, lathers, plasterers and fine finished trades have lost, because little use of such workers is being made on Army and Navy construction.

The decline in Boston building Mr. Johnson attributed chiefly to traffic conditions and the decentralization of industry. He pointed out that when Procter & Gamble built a big new plant, the soap company selected Quincy, General Electric picked Everett for its new airplane supercharger plant, and the Lever Bros. Company has done all its local expanding in Cambridge.

"Traffic conditions raise a great handicap to Boston's obtaining new plants or large additions to old," he commented. "The difficulty consists in getting in raw materials and freighting out finished materials. It is not a railroad problem, but one of bottlenecks in trucking. High taxes caused by the congestion and decentralization contribute.

"However, Boston has never been a center of big industry. We have never had a major plant that employed 5,000 people under one roof, and for many years the largest industry here was printing."

The Boston Building Trades Council takes in 20 cities and towns within a 20-mile radius, exclusive of Lynn and Quincy.

Harvard University

Jewett Memorial Schmidt Camera

Built by Dr. George Z. Dimitroff, it is here shown at Harvard's Oak Ridge Observatory, where it is being used to photograph milky ways in the depths of space. The telescope proper is the center tube, which contains a correcting plate near the top, a photographic plate in the middle, and a reflecting mirror near the base. It is controlled to follow the stars across the night sky.

New Camera Eye Sweeps Skies

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new photographic "eye" has begun to sweep the night skies with the recent installation of the Jewett Memorial Schmidt camera—said to be the largest of its kind—at Harvard's Oak Ridge Observatory at Harvard, Mass.

The Jewett camera was designed to speed up the study of great "island universes" of stars known as galaxies which lie millions of light years out beyond our own Milky Way. With the advantages of great speed and a larger field of vision the new instrument will greatly supplement the galactic program now being carried on with Harvard's 16-inch Metcalf telescope.

According to Dr. George Z. Dimitroff, Director of the Oak Ridge Observatory, the camera can cover the entire sweep of the sky in 1,000 photographs whereas the ordinary reflective cameras require 4,000,000 photographs to accomplish the same task. The camera usually works with an aperture ratio varying from f-.8 to about f-1.5, making it possible to take a photograph with an exposure of two minutes that would ordinarily require an hour or several hours, depending on the type of instrument used. Although the Jewett camera works at f-3.5, it is extremely fast for its size.

The Schmidt type of camera has been in operation since about 1931 when Charles and Harold Lower, amateur astronomers, of California, did most of the pioneer work in its development. Now with interest centering more and more on the study of galaxies the instrument is increasing in importance.

Astronomers have already plumbed the depths of the universe to a distance of about 500,000,000 light years.

Power Sought For Registrar To Take Action

Within 10 days OPM will issue a nation-wide order to State Motor Vehicle authorities to issue only one registration plate for each automobile for 1942, and to turn over the other plate to Washington for use in defense production, George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent warned the Legislature today.

Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, Mr. Cronin urged passage of legislation giving the Governor in Council power to permit the Registrar of Motor Vehicles power to issue only one plate and to use substitute materials in 1943 plates, if necessary. The Legislation is being sought by the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

The State Purchasing Agent also asserted that Price Administration Chief Leon Henderson, has stated no steel will be available for 1943 plates and that a substitute must be found, or some way be devised to continue indefinite use of old plates.

Goodwin Opposes

Immediately, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, opposed use of only one plate, saying: "You can see what a mess the Government has got us into by sending all our scrap iron over to Japan."

He added that automobiles are necessary to the defense program, and "there is no reason why there should not be priority in steel as far as number plates are concerned."

Mr. Goodwin continued that if the Government conducted a scrap-iron campaign similar to the recent aluminum drive, "we would get 10 times as much scrap iron as the two plates would take."

He, Archibald Bullock, past president of the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association, and Chief of the Arlington Police, Andrew J. Gorey, Secretary to Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, insisted that two plates are necessary for proper law enforcement.

State prison industry officials appeared before the Committee to point out the difficulties encountered in seeking substitute materials with which to manufacture registration plates.

Experiments Made

Merton P. Young, Supervisor of Industry, Charlestown State Prison, said that since December, 1940, he has been experimenting with substitutes without arriving at an available solution. He pointed out that some plastics are made of materials even more scarce than steel, itself. Others are highly inflammable and therefore not suitable, while still others require new equipment which cannot be obtained. Furthermore, he said, "everywhere you turn you run into the priority proposition."

Mr. Young explained to the Committee numerous plastic substitutes, pointing out the faults of each.

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, asserted that the steel priority situation is causing a major dislocation in the prison industries where nearly 1,000,000 sets of plates are manufactured annually at a profit to the system of from $125,000 to $150,000.

State Purchasing Agent Cronin said plastics "may be the only way out we've got, but materials going into plastics are even scarcer than steel and the plates would cost 50 cents a pair to manufacture, compared to 10 or 11 cents at present." He added that some would go to pieces if hit with a screw driver.

Mr. Young made the suggestion that if the second 1942 plate could be retained by the State it might be made into a permanent type of plate through cutting out the '42 designation and providing for an insert showing the year.

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, said that the Government hopes to save approximately 20,000 tons of steel throughout the nation by use of only one plate in 1942.

Housing Project Shifted to FWA

Transfer of an 873-unit South Boston housing project from one government agency to another to permit its use for defense workers was formally approved recently in Federal District Court by Judge Francis J. W. Ford.

Acting on a condemnation petition filed by Philip P. A. O'Connell, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, Judge Ford approved sale of the project by the Boston Housing Authority to the Federal Works Agency.

The initial price to be paid by the FWA is $4,715,423, its actual cost to the BHA up to Sept. 30 as determined by the United States Housing Authority. Additional funds will be awarded to the BHA as soon as determined by the United States Housing Authority, but the total is not to exceed $4,860,000.

Officials of the Boston Housing Authority announced a $24,000,000 refinancing project under which all of the Housing Authority's eight projects in Boston would be temporarily refinanced until next spring by a group of New York banks which bid 33/100 of 1 per cent for the loan.

The BHA also announced that a new low-rent, slum-clearance of 1,000 units will be erected between West Broadway, B and D Streets, South Boston, to take the place of the project turned into defense housing.

Pools of Small Plants Sought for Defense Work

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pools of small New England manufacturers to handle defense orders were recommended here today by James H. Graham, Chief Engineer of the Office of Production Management for this region.

"However at the start, the building of a pool may sometimes seem almost hopeless," Mr. Graham pointed out. "But by everlasting digging you get somewhere. The effort is vastly worth while.

"Collectively the little fellows can do things where individually they might not get very far," he continued.

"Frequently we have found little plants going it alone that are just getting nowhere. On the other hand, we have seen many others with the initiative and equipment which are bringing in defense business.

"This is largely a sales job, combined with ability to convert a plant to the making of parts or other items needed in defense. While a number of the small plants are getting a good start, cooperative effort will bring a great many more much farther along the way.

New Opportunities

"If they pool their facilities of machines and tools and their resources of manpower, they will open up for themselves opportunities that they might not be able to reach after one by one.

"But mainly a combination can obtain the necessary engineering and executive ability to get and handle defense contracts which the individual small plant often lacks.

"Co-operation is particularly important for the many small communities which are entirely dependent on their small non-defense plants."

Mr. Graham is the man in the New England organization of the OPM who is closest to the problem of the small manufacturer in converting his plant to the making of defense products. Working under Edward V. Hickey, Manager of the OPM Division of Contract Distribution, Mr. Graham has charge of the engineering end of helping little plants to get subcontracts.

Pools are making a success elsewhere, he reported, but up to date none has got into production in New England. One, however, which is in process of formation has enlisted 65 concerns in a single industry, and a pool is also shaping in Boston.

"Executive ability is greatly required," the OPM Chief Engineer continued. "One plant may have the machines to do part of a job, and the balance may have to be done elsewhere. Some skilled workmen may have to be shifted about. Much teamwork is required.

Takes Time

"To co-ordinate plants which in their nature are remote from the Government program and convert them to defense work takes a great deal of time. You don't pull these things out of the air.

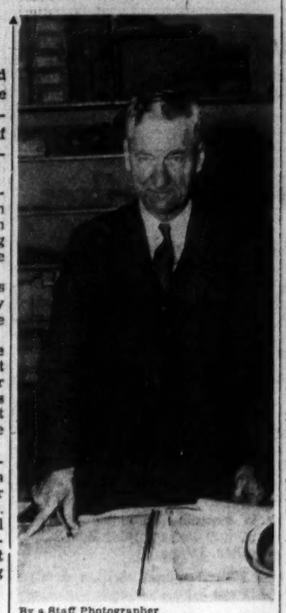
"The Government's requirements for defense and lend-lease are very different from those of peacetime production. You have just got to use common sense to bring the two together.

"As the whole defense program may be entirely foreign to much of the industry involved in a pool, engineering aid will probably be essential to the readjustment. A pool may have an engineer within its group, or else may engage the services of one, because his pay will be shared among many firms, where a single concern could not afford the expense.

"The little plant that has been making the same product for years rarely has the engineering talent required for the change-over to production for defense. Better salesmanship also is needed. A pool has to bid against other concerns to get subcontracts. Defense work is chiefly on a competitive basis. Few negotiated contracts are yet available.

"Consequently a combination of small manufacturers has to have someone who knows his way around, who has the technical knowledge, can handle bids, etc. This all calls for a great deal of work.

"Success will mean that a number of little businesses, which cannot obtain materials for their normal business, will be kept going, their workers will be kept employed, and defense production will be increased."



By a Staff Photographer

James A. Graham

Chief Engineer in Division of Contract Distribution of OPM for New England, who says many small plants by concerted action can obtain and execute defense orders that individually they could not swing. Mr. Graham is pictured going over blueprints relating to defense subcontracts at his office in the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Bay State Boys Assigned to Ships

Three Massachusetts boys have been assigned to ships as cadets as part of their training to become officers in the American merchant marine, according to the United States Maritime Commission.

James F. Redford, Jr., of Haverhill, has been assigned as deck cadet to the steamer Brazil, operated as part of the Good Neighbor Fleet by the Moore-McCormack Lines. Henry T. Mukhalian of Brockton has been appointed to the same position aboard the steamer Collamar, operated by the same company. James J. Sullivan of Fall River, has been made an engine cadet aboard the Santa Ana, operated by the Grace Line.

Worcester Dispute Heard by Board

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Defense Mediation Board opened a hearing today into a labor dispute at the Arcade Malleable Iron Works, Worcester, Mass.

Members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Congress of Industrial Organizations, struck at the plant Aug. 5 over demands for wage increases and closed shop but returned to work Oct. 4 at the Board's request pending mediation. Details of the wage issues were not disclosed.

Approximately 400 employees are involved. The plant has Army and Navy contracts for ordnance material.

14,460 Pairs Shoes Gift for England

The campaign to "Aid Britain With Shoes," sponsored by the New England Shoe and Leather Association, has just been concluded with a total of 14,460 pairs of shoes sent to England.

Chairman George A. Dempsey feels that the campaign has been successful in every way, and many contributions, both in shoes for men, women, and children, and cash donations with which to purchase shoes, have come from shoe and leather concerns throughout New England.

Congressmen To Visit Housing

A committee of members of Congress will arrive here tomorrow afternoon to study defense housing, it was reported today by housing officials. The big defense housing project in South Boston, sufficient for 873 families, will be one of its interests.

N. E. Defenses Found Improved

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commander of the First Coast Artillery District, expressed the opinion today that any hostile invader of the New England Coast would be made "uncomfortable" in attempting a landing.

While noting that New England's coastal defenses were somewhat antiquated, he said he was "highly gratified" with progress made in the past year to improve them.

His statement was made while on an inspection tour of Portland Harbor defenses.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the church auditorium, Waterhouse Street and Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Current Events Club House, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 8 p. m.

"The Rise of the Radicals" The third in a series of six lectures on "A Reinterpretation of Jacksonian Democracy" will be given by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., of Harvard University. Admission for this series is by ticket only, and tickets may be obtained by applying by mail to the Curator of the Lowell Institute, Boston Public Library. All lectures at the Institute, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff will discuss "Print Masterpieces" in a forenoon lecture. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Women Open Voters' Booth On Common

Official opening of an information booth for Boston voters on the Common today was attended by members of the League of Women Voters and celebrities including a distinguished visitor from Argentina, Senora Ana Rosa S. de Martinez-Guerrero, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

The booth will be open from 10 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. every day except Saturdays and Sundays and from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Saturdays up to the elections. It will furnish voters with the statements of most of the candidates for office in Boston relative to their attitude towards public affairs. It is located on West Street on the Lafayette Mall.

Among those attending the opening were Mrs. Edgar Driscoll, President of the Women's League; Mrs. Robert Belick, Chairman of the Booth Committee; Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, wife of the former Mayor, and members of the Booth Committee.

Information will be also given to voters by telephone, DEVonshire 7007.

No Tax Accounts Remain on Books Of Westerly, R. I.

WESTERLY, R. I., Oct. 20 (AP)—Not a single real estate taxpayer in this town of over 11,000, Lewis Stanton, Tax Collector, proudly announced today, is in default, every cent of taxes assessed up to Jan. 1, 1941, having been collected.

The current assessment, amounting to a total of $450,750, is now being collected.

It's the first time in Westerly's history that there have been no back taxes on the books. A town meeting vote taken several years ago instructing the Collector to file suit on all defaulters on a stipulated date, regardless of the circumstances, was believed responsible for the situation.

USO Acquires Barnstable Tract

Continuing its program of acquiring land for United Service Organization camps in the vicinity of Army reservations and Naval bases, the USO today took over a tract of about 16 acres near Barnstable, Mass., for similar purposes, depositing a check for $3,950 in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts to pay land owners.

According to a petition by which Assistant United States Attorney Robert H. Gallagher obtained the Court's approval for taking the land, it will be used for recreational facilities to maintain the morale of the United States Army and of workers engaged in National Defense industries.

This is part of a national program under which several acres of land will be set aside in the neighborhood of military reservations for recreational activities of the soldiers, and which is costing the Government about $16,000,000.

Judge Francis J. Ford, of the Federal District Court, approved the land-taking.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional light rain tonight, warmer than last night, lowest temperature near 55 degrees; Wednesday fair and cooler; gentle to moderate west to northwest winds tonight and Wednesday.

Maine: Cloudy with occasional light rain, warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy with scattered light showers followed by clearing in the east and north, fair southwest portion, cooler.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with occasional light rain, warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy followed by clearing north, fair south portion and cooler.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy with occasional light rain, warmer tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh southwest to west winds shifting to fresh northwest winds tonight and Wednesday; overcast with occasional light rain tonight, fair weather Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	47	New York	48	57
Chicago	46	55	Norfolk	61	65
Denver	46	64	Philadelphia	50	56
Kansas City	61	61	St. Louis	57	64
Miami	71	71	San Francisco	52	69
Minneapolis	55	55	Washington	60	66
New Orleans	76	72			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 21.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:46 p. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Tuesday, 11:46 p. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Wednesday, 11:10 a. m.; height 11.8 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Photographs courtesy John M. Smyth Co., Barker Bros., Modernage Furniture Corp.

Sideglances in Washington; Only $149,850,000,000 Out

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ciphers Between Friends:

Reporters were amused at President Roosevelt during his last press conference when he said the United States had sent $150,000,000 in lend-lease goods to Britain, then said, no, he meant billion, then when the newspaper men laughed, he changed it back to a million again.

War Styles:

Soon after he became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, William O. Douglas shocked certain people's sensibilities by wearing a soft felt hat instead of a high silk one to the White House when the Court paid its annual call on the President.

This year, at the President's request, all nine justices wore their business suits, were received in the President's Office instead of the ceremonial Blue Room. That meant the President didn't have to take time to don his frock coat either.

Yippee!:

Mrs. Dwight F. Davis, head of the Volunteer Services of the American Red Cross, recently back from London, tells how a shipment of boys' shirts in bold plaids was recently saved from a sad fate by a bit of quick thinking.

The English lads turned up their noses at the gay shirts. They wouldn't be seen in them.

So Red Cross workers put on an educational campaign, told the boys about American cowboys and the kind of clothes they wear, then brought out the shirts.

The Red Cross is advising more subdued materials for future gifts, however.

Modest Mr. Mellon:

Efforts of the late Andrew W. Mellon to have his name eliminated from the great art gallery he gave the Nation have not proved entirely successful.

Overheard on a Washington street car the other day:

Passenger: "How do I get to the National Gallery of Art?"

Conductor: "National Gallery? What's that?"

Passenger: "You know, down Pennsylvania Avenue."

Conductor: "Oh, you mean the Mellon Gallery."

At the Gallery itself, if you speak of the "Mellon Gallery," you are promptly reminded, "this is the National Gallery of Art."

Dining on Diamonds:

Plans for the normally most resplendent diplomatic party of the social season, at which the Soviet Embassy celebrates "Revolution Day" are being held in abeyance this year, while Ambassador Constantine Oumansky watches the tide of battle in his home land.

While Americans generally wish the Soviets well, the social contingent here is anxious to verify reports that the Soviets still serve caviar, sent over by ship and plane. Fresh caviar in Washington now costs $28 a pound, when you can get it.

Eeny, Meenie, Miney—And No Mo'

Wide World

Three Little Girls of Hollywood

And they're not triplets, honest, although you might say they're doubles, that is, if three of anything can ever be doubles. Actually, this is a picture of Baby Sandy, the perambulating movie star, and the two youngsters who will serve as her "stand-ins" in a forthcoming film. "Stand-ins," as you probably know, take the star's place while the studio technicians are focusing cameras and otherwise preparing to shoot scenes. Baby Sandy is in the center.

More Rail Brotherhoods Bar U. S. Arbitration

By the Associated Press

Fourteen non-operating railroad brotherhoods with 900,000 members today joined five operating brotherhoods with 360,000 members in rejecting an offer by President Roosevelt's Emergency Board to arbitrate the wage dispute between railroads and their organized employees.

The five operating brotherhoods rejected the offer yesterday after carrier managements had agreed to it. Both union groups rejected arbitration last summer when the dispute was before the National Railroad Mediation Board.

In other fields, steel production was hampered in the Birmingham area by strikes which started in Alabama Coal Mines and spread to steel plants and conferences started a Buffalo, N. Y., to avert a threatened walkout at two airplane plants of Bell Aircraft Corporation.

The Defense Mediation Board ordered a hearing in Washington Oct. 28 on the controversy which affected the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company at Birmingham.

About 4,000 men were thrown out of work when the Congress of Industrial Organizations, United Mine Workers called a strike which closed six large Alabama coal mines and 800 more became idle when the U. M. W. Chemical Division struck, closing four blast furnaces of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company at Birmingham.

A union leader ascribed the mine walkouts to "the long delay in negotiations for a new contract," and William H. Ivey, Alabama State Labor Commissioner, said the strike at Sloss-Sheffield hinged on the Union's demand for a closed-shop contract.

The C. I. O. miners, whose basic pay was raised last May by $1, to $5.50 a day, now are asking 40 cents more daily, vacation pay and a change in the methods of computing weight loss through washing operations.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Thomas M. Finn, United States Conciliator, arranged a conference between representatives of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers and the management of the Bell Aircraft Corporation, which operates warplane factories at Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The company produces the formidable Airacobra pursuit planes, and Mr. Finn declared a work stoppage would be a "calamity."

The Union, which claims as members 90 per cent of the firm's 10,500 workers, has authorized a strike, but has agreed to withhold action pending efforts to arbitrate.

The Union has demanded a blanket wage increase of 20 cents an hour, a boost in the minimum pay from 50 to 75 cents an hour, a Union shop and the check-off system. The Union reported that the Company had offered a five-cent general increase and a 10-cent boost in minimum pay.

Detroit—The Railway Express Agency, Inc., Detroit branch, was notified by the National Railway Mediation Board today that it has directed two A. F. of L. unions involved in a dispute that has tied up express freight deliveries since Oct. 4 to order their members to return to work.

The Mediation Board's telegrams to the company and the unions stated the striking Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (A. F. of L.) had proved it represented a majority of some 300 drivers and garagemen employed by the agency here. The other union which claimed majority representation was the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union.

More of Own Food and Roads Pressing Needs of Bolivia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, as with other modern-thinking South American executives, is intent on obtaining first hand knowledge of conditions and problems outside the capital city. He has been on tour of far-flung eastern Bolivia.

Eastern Bolivia is typical of many stretches of South American territory; it has "untold riches" and a "great future." President Peñaranda is determined that development shall begin right now—in the present. The east, he says, must be gathered into the national economy. That was the object of his trip.

The daily increasing exports of minerals are bringing prosperity to the capitalists and proprietorial classes, but the President recalls the lessons of the World War and looks for more permanent resources in agriculture and livestock. Bolivia must grow more food. It imports too much—that is, for the existing exchange structure.

The problem is not so much one of production as of communications. Bolivia today is importing many products found at home—cattle, sugar, rice, and hides. There are no roads or railways to carry the home-grown articles to the consumer. A decade ago Bolivians built military roads in preparation for war in the Chaco jungle. Today, the new roads will again run eastward, but this time for peaceful commerce.

The purchase of Argentine meat is an example of what lack of roads in the right places means to Bolivian economy. Two million pesos are spent monthly on imports across the Argentine frontier because the domestic cattle producing region, no farther away, has no satisfactory communications with the large consuming centers.

Farming production itself will be improved, it is thought by re-establishment of the Ministry of Agriculture, eliminated when the Cabinet was reduced in composition. The Chamber of Deputies voted that the portfolio be re-established. Agricultural development had been retarded through lack of administrative attention.

Rubber production is to expand in the Mapil region with the formation of a national consortium, which has obtained funds from the Central Bank. The industry will be seated at Sorata, the Bolivian rubber emporium of former years.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES

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Star Farmer Title To Nebraska Lad; Loan Started Him

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Future Farmers of America honored Duane Munter of the University of Nebraska today with the title of Star Farmer.

The honor, highest the F. F. A. bestows upon any of its 250,000 members, carried with it a $500 cash award from the weekly Kansas City Star. The F. F. A's convention is held in connection with the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show.

Young Munter began five years ago with two sows he bought on borrowed money. He first won national recognition while a vocational agricultural student at Randolph, Neb., High School.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Munter of Coleridge, Neb., and has two brothers and three sisters.

Migrant Labor Case Is Reargued In Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Constitutionality of California's statute prohibiting anyone from helping non-resident indigents enter the State came before the Supreme Court today for reargument. Final determination of the case may have widespread national significance in so far as migration of labor is concerned since 27 other States have similar legislation on the statute books.

The case was first argued last term but on May 5 the Court ordered a reargument and instructed the California Attorney General to emphasize the judicial or administrative interpretation of the statute when the case was heard again.

Immediately at issue is the case of Fred F. Edwards of Marysville, Calif., who drove his jobless brother-in-law, Frank Duncan, from Spur, Texas, to Marysville. Under the State law, that was a misdemeanor. After conviction in the Yuba County Superior Court, from which he was appealed, Mr. Edwards was sentenced to serve six months in jail.

A special House Committee investigating defense migration has entered the case as "friend of the Court" and filed a brief urging that both labor and capital be permitted to move throughout the Nation "freely, unhampered and with a maximum facility."

The State said in its brief that California's relief agencies had spent $13,000,000 on non-resident relief between 1933 and 1940 and that although the State had borne a heavier burden because of migration in recent years, it had rarely resorted to the statute.

Unprecedented Authority Given to Hawaiian Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—The people of Hawaii have given their Governor more power than has been held by any one man in the Territory since the days of the Hawaiian monarchy.

This concentration of unprecedented authority in the Governor has resulted from passage by the Territorial Legislature of the Hawaii Defense Act.

The purpose of this measure is to gear the Government of the Territory for swift and effective action to meet defense requirements.

By passing this law broadening the Governor's authority, Hawaii's legislators and through them, the people of Hawaii, have voluntarily given up some of their own rights temporarily and have vested them in the Governor for the duration of the national emergency.

This transfer of authority was accomplished by a special session of the Territorial Legislature called for that specific purpose.

At the regular session of the Legislature earlier this year a similar defense bill became involved in a tangle of several controversial measures, and the Legislature adjourned before taking action on it.

Public Indignant

Failure of the Legislature to pass the defense bill aroused widespread indignation in the islands. Finally, when there were pointed hints from Washington that the Administration supporters were preparing to ask Congress to grant the Governor of Hawaii the emergency powers which the Army and Navy desired for him, Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter called the Legislature into special session and gave Hawaii's law-makers another chance to do the job themselves. They did. They swiftly passed the measure in substantially the form in which it had been drafted by the Governor with the advice of the Army and Navy and Washington.

At first there was some disagreement as to whether all the extra powers prescribed in the law should be delegated to the Governor alone or should be distributed among members of an advisory council.

To help them decide this question, the Legislators called in Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, Commanding Officer of the Hawaiian Department of the Army, and asked his advice. Gen. Short testified that military experience has shown that delegation of authority to one man is more effective than distribution of powers among members of a committee or council. The legislators passed the bill giving all the powers to Governor Poindexter.

The Defense Act—known popularly in Hawaii as the M-Day Law—recognizes the existence of a full Territorial emergency now, in accordance with the proclamation by President Roosevelt last May 27 of an unlimited national emergency.

It confers 25 broad powers which the Governor may use immediately to effectuate civilian defense activities in Hawaii.

In addition to these powers, other broader authority becomes immediately available to the Governor when he proclaims a "defense period" to exist in Hawaii.

This defense period may be proclaimed for any one or part of the Islands or counties of Hawaii whenever there exists:

"Any state of affairs or circumstances arising out of an invasion, attack, insurrection, rebellion, or lawless violance, or any danger or threat thereof, or

"Any state of affairs or circumstances making it advisable to protect the Territory and its inhabitants, of the existence of any of which the Governor shall be the sole judge. . . ."

Expires in 1943

The Act sets June 30, 1943, as the expiration date for this unprecedented authority, unless at the time the United States is at war or the Territory is in the midst of an extreme emergency.

In accordance with those powers which became immediately available upon passage of the law, the Governor may:

Appoint, train and equip guards and wardens and other personnel.

Delegate certain of his powers to other officials or agencies.

Enumerate essential materials and license them to prevent shortage.

Buy, store, manufacture and dispose of supplies, materials and devices.

Prevent hoarding and fix prices.

Require that public utilities and other similar business protect their property, and require that individuals provide themselves and their homes with adequate protective devices.

Enforce a system of compulsory registration and identification throughout the Territory.

Control traffic and highways, and regulate civilian aviation.

The Defense Act was accompanied by an appropriation of $1,500,000, of which $500,000 became immediately available to the Governor for allocation to help with current defense activities in Hawaii. One million dollars will be available for civilian defense purposes in event of war or similar emergency.

Box Parade to Duchess' Suite Marks Replenishing of Wardrobe

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Representatives of several fashionable dressmaking establishments visited the 12-room Waldorf-Astoria suite of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor today, accompanied by models and employees bearing large boxes apparently containing gowns for the Duchess' inspection.

The Duchess told reporters yesterday that her interest in clothes had been exaggerated, but the couturiers' appearance marked the start of the royal visitors' second day in New York.

The Duchess termed their arrival time from Washington early yesterday an awful hour.

Only a light day of activity was on their agenda. The Duke was to meet Mayor F. H. La Guardia at City Hall, and later, like all visitors to New York, he was to go atop the Empire State Building. Meanwhile, the Duchess had scheduled an informal visit to Inwood House, an infant welfare institution.

Late this afternoon the couple were to receive the press at a reception given at their hotel by Sir Gerald Campbell, Director of the British Press Service.

The Windsors retired at 2 a. m. after a private dinner party for a dozen guests and a three-hour visit with some of their guests in the apartment of Lucius Boomer, President of the Waldorf-Astoria.

While there they viewed a newsreel showing important events in the career of the former king and the woman for whom he renounced the Throne of England.

It included their trip from France, where they resided after he abdicated, and activities in Bermuda and Florida.

The part that amused the Duke most were the unedited films taken yesterday after the couple arrived at the hotel. The Duke, according to members of his party, was greatly interested in that part of the newsreel taken when he made a false start on a speech, was interrupted and urged to make another talk. He said "I don't know this one as well as I know the other."

Briton Lauds U. S. Naval Aid

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—An authoritative British naval source said today that "the support given to us by the American Navy is invaluable," and that although the ebb and flow of the Battle of the Atlantic continues ceaselessly, "we do have reason for confidence."

He discussed the possibility of war in the Pacific, and rated the Japanese Navy as "very powerful, efficient, and well-manned and very strong against attack," but "extremely susceptible to economic blockade."

The United States naval bases at Guam and Manila were described as "not modern," with Guam important as an intermediate refuelling base between Hawaii and the Philippines in event of war between the United States and Japan.

Of the all-important Battle of the Atlantic he said:

"Our convoys continue to cross those dangerous waters and the strength of our escort forces is rising day by day," he said.

"American destroyers and Coast Guard cutters released for service in the Royal Navy have been of very great assistance to us.

"Nevertheless, the strength of the attack in no way diminishes.

"This battle will never be really won until the last U-boat or last raider is sunk. . . .

"The support given to us by the American Navy is invaluable."

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U. S. Employment Service Finds Jobs for 5,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—So you want a job?

Just write a letter to the President of the United States. Or even to Uncle Sam.

However the letter is addressed, it will be forwarded to the United States Employment Service, Washington, the Service which gave out 6,000,000 jobs in the last year, to more than 5,000,000 persons. Some repeated.

The routine runs this way: A young man in a Southern State wrote the President. He had no job, had airplane factory experience and the handicap of one short leg. He had heard of airplane jobs in Ohio and had gone there but was refused. He thought it might be on account of the leg.

The Washington Service referred him to a local Bureau in his own State, one of 4,500 which the States maintain with Federal aid of about 90 per cent. The local office placed him in an airplane factory in his own State.

Aptitude Test Given

Industrialists are easing off on objections to physically handicapped men, and one factor in this change appears to be the O.K. from an Employment Bureau after it has given the candidate a routine aptitude test.

The Service is getting specialists literally out of the bushes. A Wyoming sheep rancher, 16 years his own boss, rode to the nearest town and told the local employment office that years ago he was a skilled lens grinder. Now he is in Philadelphia, working on bomb sights. A California fruit rancher went to a Norfolk, Va., shipyard, back to an old trade of loftsman.

The Service is getting them out of the swivel chairs, too. These are small businessmen, volunteering to go back into old trades. A lot of traveling salesmen, it appears, used to be machinists and shipyard men. They also are going back through the employment offices.

Out of Retirement

Out of retirement the service is getting skilled men of 65 to 75, and the reports in Washington are that the manufacturers are glad to have them.

The big work of the Employment Service deals with selection, training and placing of men in lots of hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands. The Service has to foresee the great shifts and tell employers where men are available. It has to save industrial towns where the workers cannot vacate.

Manitowoc, Wis., was the first classic example of town salvation. Manitowoc had several plants, its principal industry aluminum utensils. Because of aluminum priorities, more than 2,000 workers faced layoffs. Many were women unable to move away.

The Employment Service sent a corps of experts to make a survey. They got OPM's Labor Priorities Division to assign manufacture of some 37-millimeter shells to Manitowoc. Shipbuilding there was expanded. Manitowoc carried on.

The Government has, further, a 15 per cent price rule to help badly hit communities, particularly the one-industry towns.

The manufacturer is given a chance to change his factory to defense. But the workers, all townspeople, cannot learn the new skills overnight, not even always in several weeks. While they are learning, if the manufacturer is unable to produce at the Government's contract price, he is allowed, temporarily, up to 15 per cent more. After the townspeople become skilled, he must drop to contract price.

Two large labor switches now facing the service involve auto and silk workers. It is expected that 80,000 to 120,000 auto workers will be laid off in the first three months of 1942, depending on how much cut is ordered in auto production.

These men are expected to transfer to defense manufacture. But during the time needed to learn the new jobs they will be on their own, except for unemployment compensation and possible trainee allowances.

14 C.I.O. Convictions Going to High Court

WINCHESTER, Ind., Oct. 21—Fourteen members of the Farm Equipment Workers' Organizing Committee (Congress of Industrial Organizations), convicted here of resisting peace officers during a disorder last March at the Richmond, Ind., plant of the International Harvester Company, were fined and sentenced in Circuit Court, yesterday, and defense attorneys announced an appeal would be taken to the Indiana Supreme Court.

Circuit Judge John W. Macy pronounced sentences in accordance with recommendations of the jury which convicted the men.

Clifford Kerr, President of the Richmond local of the F. E. W. O. C. and Robert Foley of Chicago, a C. I. O. organizer, were fined $100 and costs and sentenced to 90 days in jail. Eleven men from Chicago and Dayton, Ohio, were given the same fines and sentenced to 60 days in jail. One Richmond man was fined $100 and costs.

All were released on bond pending outcome of the appeals.

Indians' Allegiance To Congress Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Five Indians in full ceremonial dress appeared in Federal Court here yesterday to uphold the Iroquois Confederacy, including members of the Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Mohawk, Tuscarora and Oneida tribes, as an independent, unconquered nation subject to its own laws and not those of Congress.

The immediate point of issue, in which the Indians indicated they were not very much interested, was the matter of a writ of habeas corpus issued against Warren Eldreth Green, an Onondaga drafted into the military service last May. The Indians appealed to Federal Judges Thomas W. Swan, Harrie B. Chase and Jerome Frank, through an attorney, to deny the right of the Government to conscript Indian youth.

They held that under the terms of a United States treaty with their Confederation in 1784 they are an independent nation. The 1924 law conferring citizenship on Indians cannot apply to members of the Six Nations without their consent, they argued.

The judges took the case under advisement.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Argentine Woman Leader Guest Of the League of Women Voters

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

A tea this afternoon at the Women's City Club honoring Senora Ana Rosa S. de Martinez-Guerrero, of Buenos Aires, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, climaxed the series of events which has been arranged for her by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters during her stay in Boston.

Yesterday she was entertained at the home of Mrs. Alan Morse, of Brookline, where local League presidents and foreign policy chairmen were invited to meet her; this morning, she attended, with Mrs. La Rue Brown, State President, the opening of the Boston League's Election Information Booth on the Common, where she was greeted by Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President of the Boston League; tonight at 8:30, she will make a short-wave broadcast to South America over station WRUL and tomorrow she will attend the luncheon for representatives of 30 or more women's organizations cooperating in the League's "Win the Battle of Production" campaign, headed in this State by Mrs. John J. Mahoney. The luncheon will be at the Women's City Club also.

Sra. Martinez-Guerrero, who has charmed her Boston hostesses by her frankness and intelligent views on Inter-American co-operation, offered as one suggestion for better understanding, that American newspapers print more informative articles about normal life in the Latin-American countries instead of limiting the dispatches used chiefly to those of a sensational nature dealing with political unrest or fifth column activities. Fully 85 per cent of the people of the Latin-American Republics are pro-democratic and freedom loving, she declared.

The exchange of students between North and South America is valuable as a long-range plan but not for meeting immediate problems, she pointed out.

Yesterday she visited the Massachusetts Institute of Technology briefly as her son is considering studying aviation in this country.

Taylor Reception

Another tea and reception this afternoon is that being given at the University Club in honor of Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor by the women's committee in charge of her lectures there. The reception is an annual affair at which the patronesses are invited to meet Mrs. Taylor preceding her opening talk.

She has recently returned from a summer tour of Canada where she spent much time in Ottawa, Montreal and Nova Scotia. She was impressed with the drive, the unity and the pleasantness of Canada in its war effort, she said, as she chatted informally with the women who had gathered to meet her. There was a spirit of buoyancy and optimism and "a quiet bustle for defense," she said.

Certain regulations brought home the emergency, such as the notices in hotel rooms requesting guests to pull down their shades and put out their lights before they left the room and the ban against discussing the weather over long distance. There is also strict censorship of mail and the press, she added.

Mrs. Austin W. Cheever was in charge of the tea. Alternating at the tea table were Mrs. Harold Knowlton, Mrs. Albert Tenney, Mrs. Alden C. Brett, Mrs. Stanley Lary, Mrs. Barton Corneau, Mrs. Cooke-Lewis, Mrs. Nelson E. Withington and Mrs. Warren J. Meade.

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Senate 'Overtime' Pay Bill Advances

Only Gov. Leverett Saltonstall now stands between Massachusetts Senators and a payment of a minimum of $500 to each Senator for sitting as Judge in the Daniel H. Coakley Impeachment trial.

The House of Representatives without debate recently approved a supplementary budget item granting the senators $400 plus 4½ cents a mile, or $100, whichever is higher, for travel. The House action came after the House Committee on Ways and Means had reported favorably the salary measure. Last week, the Senate refused $300 and travel, and finally boosted the amount to that outlined in the items approved by the House yesterday.

The salary increase item will be included in the supplementary budget which goes to the Governor for his approval later this week.

Pen Women Head Coming to Boston

Mrs. Richard E. Gasch, President of the National League of American Pen Women, who will be in Boston tomorrow to attend the annual authors' luncheon to be given by the Boston Branch at the Republican Women's Club, will be guest of honor later in the afternoon at a tea to which Mrs. Larz Anderson has invited a group of the Pen Women. It will be at Weld, in Brookline.

Mrs. Anderson has recently transferred her membership to the Boston Branch of the League from the District of Columbia Branch, to which Mrs. Gasch also belongs. Mrs. Gasch, in addition to her activity in the League, is a Past President of the Soroptimist Club in Washington, and her mother, Mrs. Ella S. Knight, is founder of the Sunshine and Community Club there, which for nearly 30 years has been carrying on philanthropic work.

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By a Staff Photographer

Planning for Authors' Dinner

Mrs. George K. Woodworth, director of the Art and Library Department of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, and members of her committee, are completing plans for the dinner to be given Thursday night at the club, honoring authors who are in Boston for the Herald Book Fair Week. Left to right are Miss Rosamond Wright, Mrs. Woodworth, Mrs. Edgar M. Holmes, and Mrs. Charles Eliot Guild.

G.O.P. Women Plan Dinner For Writers

Distinguished authors, some of whom are Boston residents and others here for the Herald Book Fair, will be honor guests Thursday night at a dinner to be given by the Art and Library Department of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Mrs. George K. Woodworth, Director of the Department, is being assisted by Mrs. William R. Cook, Miss Rosamond Coolidge, Mrs. Charles Eliot Guild, Mrs. Lewis W. Hicks, Mrs. Edward M. Holmes, Mrs. Harry R. Finley, Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, Club President, and Mrs. George W. Perkins, Club Secretary.

About 200 will be present at the dinner. The honor guests, each of whom will speak briefly, will be Francis Hackett, Emilie Loring, Clara Endicott Sears, Olive Higgins Prouty, Lawrence E. Watkins, "Bill" Cunningham, Mary Frances Doner, and Dorothy Pierce Walker.

Indian Authority To Speak in Hub

Miss Lela Cheney, Supervisor of social work with the American Indian, Department of the Interior, Washington, will speak at the autumn meeting of the Massachusetts Indian Association in the parish library, Emmanuel Church, Boston, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. John L. Newell of Brookline, President of the Bay State auxiliary of the National Indian Association, in presiding will lay stress on the local Association's work of assisting young Indian men and women to attain an education as a part of the Association's purpose to achieve equality of opportunity for the American Indian through education.

In charge of the refreshments which will follow the meeting will be Mrs. Herbert S. Johnson, a director, assisted by Mrs. Frank C. Doble, also a director, and by Mrs. B. Homer Emerson, Corresponding Secretary. Miss Josephine Richardson and Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell will pour.

Among the officers and directors are Mrs. Herman F. Vickery, Vice-President; Miss Lucy M. Brigham, Recording Secretary; Mrs. William Howell Reed, Treasurer; Miss Katherine R. Briggs, Assistant Treasurer; two members of the Advisory Committee, Miss Kate L. Cotharin, Mrs. James Wilson Taylor; and Mrs. Weld Blake, Miss Mabel F. Knight, Mrs. Lucien B. Lillie, and Mrs. Fred H. Parke.

OPM Tours Plan Help for Smaller Industrial Firms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Three special trains painted red, white and blue will carry Government defense officials on a tour of the country beginning Nov. 10 to make sure, in the words of the Office of Production Management, "that no qualified manufacturer misses an opportunity to get a defense contract for lack of information."

The trains, each made up of eight cars, will pull out of Washington simultaneously.

Officials of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and the OPM will be aboard. They hope to interview 30,000 small manufacturers during the stops at principal cities. The tour is expected to take a month.

Floyd B. Odlum, Director of the contract distribution division, announced the tour today. He said the trains would contain exhibits of needed defense equipment and parts, as well as blueprints and specifications.

The schedule of the eastern train follows:

Nov. 11, Wilmington, Del.; Nov. 12, Trenton, N. J.; Nov. 13, Bridgeport, Conn.; Nov. 14, Bridgeport, Conn.; Nov. 15, Providence, R. I.; Nov. 17, Lynn, Mass.; Nov. 18, Portland, Maine; Nov. 19, Bangor, Maine; Nov. 20, Berlin, N. H.; Nov. 21, Rutland, Vt.; Nov. 22, Worcester, Mass.; Nov. 25, Springfield, Mass.; Nov. 28, Waterbury, Conn.

Radcliffe Mothers, Daughters Told of Britain's War Women

Mrs. Harvard Baker, of Scarborough, England, whose husband is engaged in active war duty, this afternoon was guest speaker at the semi-annual tea of the Radcliffe Mothers and Daughters Club.

Mrs. Baker, who is in this country with her small daughter, told of the feeling of most of the English people that despite the trials of war there are worse things. "We were happier when we got into it," she said, "than when we had the feeling we had betrayed the Czechs after Munich."

English girls are continuing their educations wherever possible, she told the Radcliffe mothers and daughters, but there has necessarily been a great decrease in college enrollments under the stress of war. In 1939, there were about half the normal enrollments, she said, and this year about one-third. The girls who are in school, she added, give all of their extra time to service as fire wardens in the local branches of the Air Raid Precaution Service and, on vacations, serve in the Land Army.

Others have given up school to join the Auxiliary Territorial Service, the Women's Royal Naval Service and the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. Many, up to the age of 22, are also being drafted in these services now, she said, to release men for military duty.

One of Mrs. Baker's younger sisters, who is married and living in England, is a billeting officer in the country district where she resides, and the other, whose home is also in the country, has evacuees living with her. Every letter from home brings expressions of gratitude for the relief supplies sent over by the American women, she said.

The seven English freshmen, who are in Radcliffe on special scholarships, were guests of honor at the club meeting.

Navy Day Observances Urged

Navy Day which commemorates on Oct. 27 the founding of the United States Navy 166 years ago, has new significance this year in view of the international situation.

Governor Saltonstall, in a statement urging the citizens of Massachusetts to observe the day, pointed out that the "ships and weapons which we are building are not just symbols of national strength or international friendship. They are fighting weapons.

"When ships sail under orders to shoot at anyone who threatens the freedom of the sea, it means that they may be fired upon. It means that some of our forces are in constant risk of their lives. So, on Navy Day let us remember our pressing obligation to supply adequate ships, weapons, and equipment."

Observance of the day in Boston will center around the public mass meeting on Boston Common at noon Oct. 27. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee is listed by the Boston Navy Day Committee as chief speaker. Navy, Army, military organizations and State and city governments are to be represented by other speakers.

A Navy Day dinner is scheduled that night at the Elks Club, Huntington Ave., sponsored by a large committee including Joseph F. O'Connell, manager of the Robert White Fund, Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, and many holders of public office.

D. A. R. Group Hears Address On Democracy

At the first meeting of the season, the Boston Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, this afternoon heard Dean George S. Miller, Vice-President of Tufts College, speak on "Democracy in a Hostile World."

"Our problem," Dean Miller said, "is not alone external, but internal as well; for we have allowed abuses to creep into our democracy, thus making it vulnerable." He then referred to the abuses of racketeering, governmental patronage, dishonesty in public officials, the spirit of lawlessness, and the effort to get something for nothing. "We have got to agree upon some program of constructive effort to save democracy; and we may have to make some sacrifices to do it."

The meeting was held in the Slave Quarters of the historic Royall House, George Street, Medford, one room of which is maintained by the Chapter and contains among other rare treasures one of the original tea chests which were dumped into the harbor at the "Boston Tea Party" of 1763.

The newly elected Regent, Mrs. Leland E. Roaf, presided and her co-hostesses were Mrs. Arthur E. Dorr, Mrs. Elbridge W. Newton, and Mrs. John E. Curry.

Minute Men Chapter of the D. A. R. will meet Friday afternoon at 1:30 at the home of Mrs. Harry C. Thayer, 148 Hobart Avenue, Braintree. Mrs. Arthur W. Gordon, the Regent, will preside at the business meeting which will be followed by moving pictures.

The Col. Ebenezer Chapter will open its year's activities with a meeting at the home of Mrs. H. Franklin Murray of Prospect Street, Topsfield, at 2:30 this afternoon. Miss Edith M. Perkins is the new Regent.

Tufts Continues Lecture Series

Despite heavy demands upon its faculty members by reason of the present emergency, Tufts College, in line with its community service program, will continue the University Lecture series, which have proved popular ever since their inauguration three years ago. As in previous years, the 1941 series, dealing with international problems, will be held weekly on Tuesday evenings in Goddard Chapel on the College campus in Medford.

Priorities Agent Aiding Vermont Work Shift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 21—Vermont manufacturers of consumer goods are beginning to feel sharply the pinch of raw material shortages and have turned to the office of the State Industrial Agent, Lester E. Richwagen, for help. As a result of his efforts, the Office of Production Management is sending a priorities specialist here this week for consultation on the manufacturers' problems.

Manufacturers of domestic goods whose production is hampered because of inability to obtain raw materials, Mr. Richwagen is advising to turn, whenever possible, to the manufacture of defense materials. "If you have idle machinery," he has advised, "figure out first of all, on your own, as best you can, to what use it can be placed for defense work. Drum up a small contract or a subcontract on your own if possible. Go directly to the prime contractors you know about. Organize pools of small manufacturers who together can take on a prime contract or a major subcontract. Regional bidding has already been arranged for by the distribution division of OPM to eliminate unfavorable freight rate differentials and in some cases there will be elimination of competitive bidding.

Accompanying the priorities agent to Montpelier will be a defense contract engineer, who will advise on the possibility of change over of plants now making consumer goods, to the manufacture of defense products.

It is expected that more than two score manufacturers will seek consultation with the experts in conferences which begin today.

Age-Aid Funds Status

The arrival of sharp fall weather has brought the annual increase in demands for further assistance to Vermont aged, needy persons to a point where Director W. Arthur Simpson has announced that no more funds are available for either increased grants or additional new ones.

Director Simpson, in a statement this week, said that State and Federal funds make available $93,333 a month for assistance, and listed payments of more than $97,000 for the first three months of the fiscal year. There were 275 new applications during the first three months.

The director added, that the advanced age of a majority of recipients "precludes their re-employment, although some few reductions and temporary suspensions of assistance have been possible. The increased earnings of sons or daughters has also reduced payments in some instances. It must be remembered that Vermont has always paid an average grant much below that of other northern States and has paid and is paying to a smaller percentage of its aged population.

"The State agency recognizes that there are other desirable and necessary programs which have to be supported by State funds."

The annual appropriation for old-age assistance is $600,000. On the assumption that the department will collect enough from its share of reimbursements to cover the State's share of administrative expenses, and that the cost of burial expenses will be $40,000, there will be $560,000 available for Federal matching, making a total of $1,200,000 or $93,333 a month available for assistance.

Increases have been granted only in cases of great emergency, Director Simpson said and new grants have been made in cases of great urgency and in cases of prior commitment on applications filed before Jan. 1, 1941.

The Week in Vermont

Emma Willard Honored

A memorial monument to Emma Willard, who wrote, in 1818, what later became the magna carta of higher education for women in America, was unveiled in Middlebury Sunday afternoon.

Presidents of all institutions of higher learning in Vermont and high school principals, were among the distinguished guests present, and the speaker of the day was Miss Eliza Kellas, head of the Emma Willard School for Girls in Troy, N. Y. Former Gov. John E. Weeks presided at the unveiling ceremonies, and the Misses Mary Seaver and Phyllis Burke, Middlebury high school students, pulled aside the drapes covering the monument.

Erection of the Emma Willard Memorial at Middlebury, where the early woman educator did most of her writing, was undertaken as a sesquicentennial project and was inspired by James P. Taylor, Secretary of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce.

Interesting Papers on Stamps

Subjects of eight papers already promised for the Seventh American Philatelic Congress, to be held Nov. 28 to 30, at the Hotel Statler, Boston, are announced by Eugene Klein, President.

Sterling Dow of Cape Porpoise, Maine, will present "Old Maine Postal History and Postmarks," and Marcus W. White, of Worcester, Mass., will discuss "United States Specimen Envelopes."

Boston will be represented by two papers thus far. Leland Powers is to read a paper entitled "Massachusetts Embossed Revenues of 1755," and Judge Harrison Hale Schaff will cover the "Honduras, Comayagua and Tegucigalpa Surcharges of 1877."

There are also two papers from Philadelphia now on the agenda. President Klein will be represented by a paper entitled "Black Sea Adventure," and Earl Apfelbaum will have as his subject "The Cubertas Insured Letter Stamps of the Colombian Republic."

Completing the eight papers thus far made public are two from New York newspaper stamp editors. James B. Hatcher, of the Journal-American, will take as his topic "Early Nippon Cancellations," and Ernest A. Kehr, of the Herald Tribune, will read a paper titled "Towards Philatelic Criticism."

A slight change has been made in the Congress plans. Instead of one session Saturday, and two on Sunday, there will be a Friday evening session, with the second scheduled for Saturday afternoon, and the third for Sunday, following immediately after the philatelic writers' luncheon.

Admission to the bourse and exhibition will be free. There will be a registration charge for admission to the Congress sessions, and the Congress book, containing all of the papers presented, profusely illustrated, will be available at $1 a copy. A special combination fee of $1.25 will cover both.

A special cachet has been prepared, and will be applied to mail leaving the registration desk. Stamped, self-addressed envelopes, accompanied by a five-cent per envelope service charge, may be sent to Henry Schuhmacher, cachet director, 11 South Fairview Street, Roslindale, Mass. The covers will receive the cachet and the first-day cancellation of the special Congress branch post office.

Prof. Arthur R. Davis, in charge of the exhibition, has obtained an excellent array of material, but has withheld details pending one or two more acceptances.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m. Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Waltz Time, Rhythmic Rhapsodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m. — News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; U. S. Army Band.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Dance Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Dance Tunes.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4.55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLG; 11.88meg., 25.2m.
London—5:15 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.
Moscow—9:45 p. m.—News in English, RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Music by Hungarian Composers; News in English; Messages of the Hungarian's World Association; HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—7:55 p. m.—"Thank You America." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Tokyo—8:35 p. m.—News in English, JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.; JZJ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britan Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English period. RV96, 15.18meg., 19.7m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Music, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert by the "Orquesta Progresista," TGWA, 9.66meg., 31.1m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English, 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.; 2RO8, 17.32meg., 16.8m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Headline News and Flashback, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 22

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
2:00 British Air Corps	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
2:15 Tango Time	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Musical Program	Sports and music
2:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Drake A Capella Choir	Sports and music
2:45 Fred. Woom'ts Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Isom Drake University	Sports and music
4:00 Book Fair; speakers	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Book Fair; speakers	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Fiesta Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; NYA talk
6:30 Boy, Girl, Song	Sports Digest; Music	Cong. Emanuel Celler	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political Talk
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	"Salute" program
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Tropical Serenade	Political Talk
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	Political Talk
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	tra; Graham McNamee,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Dance Orchestra
8:45 er"; Bob Burns	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	CCC Program
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	NBC Symphony Orches-	Fibber McGee and	Rep John C. Kunkel	Variety Hour
9:45 tion; talks; drama	tra, Efrem Kurtz, cond.	Molly; comedy	Morton Gould's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	tra, Efrem Kurtz, cond.	soloists; orchestra	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	Georgs Harris's Orch.
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Fiftieth Anniversary of	Charlie Barnett
10:45 News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	soloist; comedian	founding of N.E.A.A.A.	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Parade of the News	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Parade of the News	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30 Music; network	Want" recordings	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Anne Du-	"Day's End"; news;
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	pont's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lenworth Choristers
9:00 Priscilla Portescue	News; talk; music	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	Up"; orchestra
10:00 Betty Crocker	Popular music	"Bess Johnson"	"Bess Johnson"	Fashion talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Rum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	Musical Program	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Pool Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"; music
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Olin Yellin's Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Music; News; Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"; sk	Stella Dallas; News	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	The Quintones
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; J. Dalton, songs	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane," sketch	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news comment	Radio Playhouse, drama	Italian Melodies	The Maniac
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch.	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Sports Comments	The Brass Hats
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Your Army"	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00 News Yor Women	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"WCAE Airliners," Earl	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Trussell; vocalists	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00 Book Fair; speakers	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Book Fair; speakers	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Studio Talk	Network speakers from	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	"The John Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Around the Hub	Washington, D. C.	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Lum and Abner	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports Reader's dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Sports results; Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today"; drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Gov. Harold E. Stassen	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	"Wonderland Salutes
7:45 sketch "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Singing Strings
8:00 "Big Town"; sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Rising Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town"; sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Political Talk	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	"Fiesta"	Dance Music
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Political Talk	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00 Star Theater; Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	"Meet the Band"	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney";	Political Talk	Classical Album
9:45 guest; orchestra	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour.	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing.	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Local Sports
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Ahead of the Headlines.	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	soloist; concert orch.	Local Sports
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	From London; J. Steele.	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Paul V. McNutt	Local Sports
11:30 Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Monroe's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Court Bans Lynn Union From Striking in Dispute Over Dues Collection

Bay State Legislature Enacts Bill on Long-Discussed Issue

Liberalization of old-age assistance benefits plus the $2 head tax to finance the $4,500,000 to $5,000,000 annual State and local cost is today up to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The liberalization-tax bill now rests on the Governor's desk, having been enacted by both branches of the Legislature, after a last-minute attempt by Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, to kill it.

Sources close to the Governor predict he will return the measure to the Legislature without his approval, demanding several major changes. The principal objection is expected to be the claim that the head tax on all persons over 20 years of age will not produce sufficient revenue to cover the additional cost.

Defense: Governor Saltonstall's proposal to encourage defense industry by providing tax relief for plants constructed to meet emergency defense needs was drastically modified by the House.

Charging the plan was "an invasion of home rule," the House denied the Governor's request to authorize Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, to "direct" local assessors to co-operate in tax relief.

The House adopted an amendment under which the Commissioner would be permitted to "confer" with assessors on the plan.

Immediately Commissioner Long retorted that the proposal would not constitute invasion of home rule. He added "if they mean home ruin, not home rule, then they are right."

Mr. Long continued: "Certain Mayors, for political purposes, are anxious to reduce tax rates by keeping up assessments on these huge defense plants. But several years from now, when the emergency is over, and the plant is vacant, either it will disappear as a source of revenue and the burden will have to be borne by the home owner, or the property will have to be carried along at the high assessment figure and finally taken over as a tax title. The man who is then Mayor will find his tax rate shooting upward."

State Police: The Massachusetts State Police is a semimilitary organization whose discipline, organization, compensation, and equipment should be left up to his department, Governor Saltonstall asserted as he vetoed a bill granting State Police officers one day off in seven plus an extra night off a week. At present they are given one day off in 10 plus two free nights.

The Governor said the force would be undermanned if the legislation became effective. He added, "the present emergency makes it incumbent . . . not to weaken the protective forces which provide for the safety of the people of our Commonwealth."

Cambridge: The House killed a bill requiring State approval of any appointments, promotions and salary increases during the remainder of the present Mayoral administration in Cambridge which goes out of office in January when Plan E government is established in that city.

War Department Contracts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The War Department has awarded the following contracts:

William J. Murdock Co., Chelsea, headsets, headbands, cushions and receivers, $117,859; Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Boston (for manufacture at Cambridge), cables and reels, $2,800; Alden Products Co., Brockton, keys, $8,192; William J. Murdock Co., Chelsea, cushions, $840; Hytron Corp., Salem, tubes, $17,303; F. W. Sickles Co., Springfield (for manufacture at Chicopee), coil sets, $201,322; A. J. Ulmer, New York (for manufacture at Worcester, Mass.), cord, $15,944; Alden Products Co., Brockton, cord, $61,320; A. J. Ulmer, New York (for manufacture at Worcester), cases and terminals, $14,044; Froiland Mfg. Co., Springfield, couplings, $7,500; William J. Murdock Co., Chelsea, cushions, $960; Simplex Wire & Cable Co., New York (for manufacture at Cambridge), cordage, $4,790; A. J. Ulmer, New York (for manufacture at Lundquist Tool Mfg. Co., Worcester), control boxes, $647.

United States Rubber Co., New York (for manufacture at Bristol, R. I.), cordage, $5,340; and cable and reels, $3,920; Kennecott Wire & Cable Co., Phillysdale, cable switches, $9,800.

Champlain Transportation Co., Burlington, improvement of the stone protection mount in the breakwater, Burlington Harbor, Vt., eastern shore of Lake Champlain, $21,423.

Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, scabbards, $13,563; Nashua Mfg. Co., Boston (mill, Nashua, N. H.), cotton drill, $213,000; and substitute drill, $7,887; General Box Co., Winchendon, crates for cartridge clips, $7,455; Paper Corp. of U. S., New York (for manufacture at Fitchburg Paper Co., Fitchburg, Mass.), writing paper, $1,185; Monsanto Chemical Co., plastics division, Springfield, transparent cellulose plastic sheets, $7,087.

Winchester Buys Slice of Freedom

Four Winchester, Mass., organizations, American Legion Post 97, the Winchester Hospital, the Winchester Lodge of Elks, and the Masonic Lodge yesterday made joint purchases, totaling more than $44,000 to open an intensive drive for the sale of defense bonds and defense stamps which will be conducted in the Town for the next month. Maurice C. Bird, Chairman of the Winchester Defense Bond Committee turned the big purchase over to the organization representatives yesterday afternoon and at the same time announced that the Committee will soon announce plans for a sales drive which will cover every home and business establishment in the Town with the slogan of the Committee, "a sale to every house and business establishment, whether the amount is a 10 cent stamp or a $10,000 group of bonds."

Associated with Chairman Bird on the Winchester Committee are William Priest, Treasurer of the Winchester Savings Bank; Leslie I. Scott, Cashier, Winchester National Bank; Dwight Cabot, Cashier Winchester Trust Company; Postmaster Vincent C. Ambrose, Mrs. Vincent Farnsworth, Jr.; Mrs. W. C. Whitman, Thad Smith, Hazen Ayer, Earle Spencer, H. M. Stillman, Clinton E. Farham, James N. Clark, and George R. Carter.

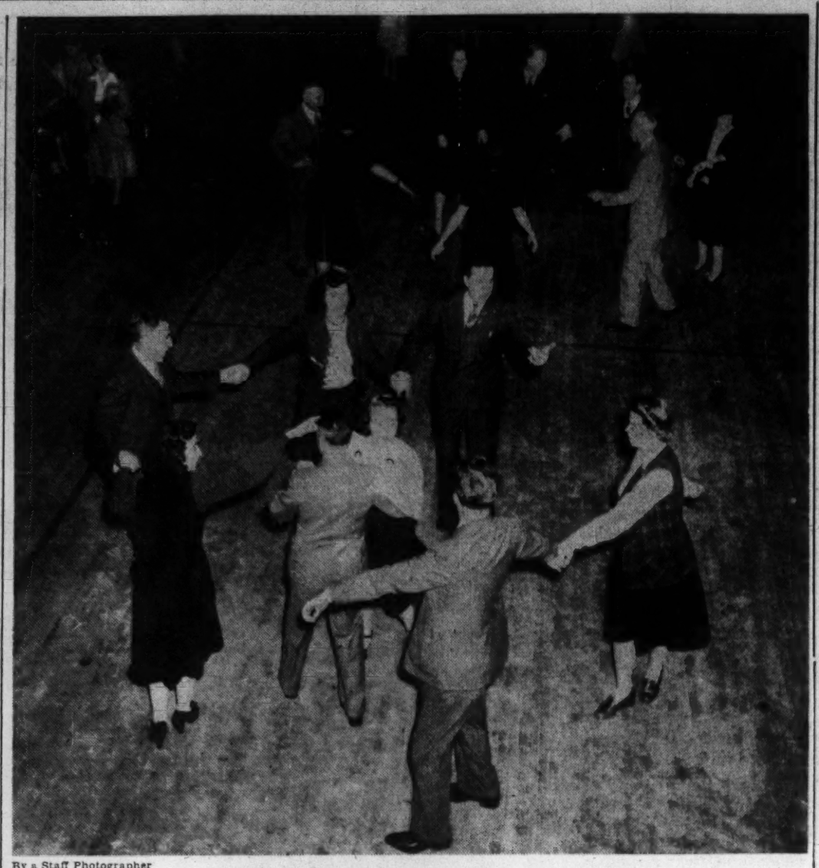
Brookline Project Held Justified

Criticism of widening Beacon Street, Brookline, at Coolidge Corner and Washigton Square, because sidewalks were reduced in size, and shade trees removed, was declared unjust today by the Brookline Taxpayers' Association.

Herbert F. Mills, Executive Secretary of the Association, said that "from the taxpayers' standpoint, instead of criticizing town officials, they should be commended for their efforts in working out a plan to relieve serious traffic congestion, at a saving of nearly $200,000."

The Secretary claimed that experts report that an eight-foot sidewalk is all that is necessary in a business district, and that plans have been made to replace all but one tree. The entire project is being completed without "staggering appropriation to finance the work."

He criticized those who advocated the cartracks be relocated and sidewalks be left unchanged. This procedure would have cost approximately $225,000 whereas the work now being done will cost but $28,000, he said. In addition, enough money has been saved by efficient handling of the job to pay for the installation of modern incandescent lighting in the area, Mr. Mills said.



By a Staff Photographer

Square Dancing Marks Opening of Boston Recreation Activities

More than 100 couples joined hands in old-fashioned square dances at the opening of the autumn season of the Boston Recreation Division of the Park Department at Curtis Hall in Jamaica Plain last night. Maurice R. Smith, Director of the Gymnasium, called the numbers, and between dances there was community singing under the direction of William M. Mullen and Joseph Crossen.

Court Order Bars Union From Strike

Workers in a Lynn toy factory were barred from striking today by ruling of Judge John E. Swift of Suffolk Superior Court.

The employees, members of Local 118 of the United Paper Novelty and Toy Workers International Union affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, threatened to walk out as a means of compelling the Hoague-Sprague Corporation, their employer, to discharge six workers who were in arrears in their union dues.

As a basis for his issuance of this injunction against the union Judge Swift found that substantial and irreparable injury would result to the corporation if the strike occurred.

The Hoague-Sprague Corporation, which employs 360 workers, entered into an agreement with the union on May 1, recognizing it as the sole bargaining agent. Under the agreement, according to the company, the union is prohibited from striking and the company from organizing a lockout.

The injunction, which is only temporary, will come up for hearing next Thursday, and in the meantime in order to protect the union from losses, including costs and expenses of litigation and in case it should be later determined that the judge's order was erroneous, the company has filed a bond of $10,000.

400 Workers Quit In Defense Plant

By the Associated Press

Woonsocket, R. I., Oct. 21

The Onawa branch of the Premier Worsted Mills engaged in filling defense contracts, was forced to close today as 400 workers walked out because of the employment of a non-union substitute watchman.

The Industrial Trades Union of America, an independent organization which has a closed shop at the plant, called the walkout when the company declined to discharge the non-union worker.

New Piers and Assured Trade Bring Bright Era to Hub Port

Continued from Page 1

President of the International Longshoremen's Association, today conferred with Boston leaders of the three longshoremen's locals and port interests at a private meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building. They discussed working conditions at the Port of Boston.

Special significance was attached to the meeting because of the expected large movement of lend-lease cargo out of Boston. Full co-operation of both labor and steamship operators was indicated at the meeting, it was reported.

Much apparently hinges on the decision of union labor regarding the working of ships "around the clock." Lend-lease shipments require all possible speed in handling, and no ships can be idle over night as is usually the case in Boston, it is pointed out.

The three Boston locals of the International Longshoremen's Association, and American Federation of Labor affiliate, are to decide the question Sunday whether they will work "around the clock."

This brings to the fore the old question of costs of operating ships at the port of Boston. From the time many years ago when picturesque Capt. Robert Dollar, pioneer shipping magnate, told Bostonans here that Boston was the costliest port in which to do business of any entered by his ships in their round-the-world service, the question has been smoldering without solution. It has been declared the basic difficulty of the port of Boston. Few shipping men have been brave enough to discuss the point openly, for after all, labor is powerful and well organized. Yet the volume of exports continued at low ebb as far as Boston was concerned.

Latest development in the delicate situation was the action of the Foreign Commere Club of Boston, in calling for an investigation of the cost of bringing ships to this port, and the time involved in handling ships while here. Such an investigation "might bring to light the reason why Boston's ships are being diverted to other ports," the officials of the Club stated.

Old Ship Run Ends

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 21 (AP)—This port's oldest ocean-shipping service, the Baltimore-Boston run of the Merchants & Miners Line, came to an end today.

When the freighter Howard was warped into her Pratt Street pier it marked the last trip on a run inaugurated 86 years ago.

The company announced recently that the Baltimore-Boston service would be discontinued because of depletion of its fleet by sales and Government requisition.

The Howard will be taken to Newport News after discharging its cargo and be overhauled for duty in the Merchants & Miners' southern service.

Good Will Held Key To Lasting Peace

WATERVILLE, Maine, Oct. 21 (AP)—Asserting that a lasting peace must be based on good will, Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, President of Colby College, predicted today that out of the current world conflict such a peace would be effected through the proposals of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain.

Enduring peace, he told the 72nd annual meeting of the Maine Council of Churches, cannot be gained "with a truce to be spent in preparation for a more devastating war," but only when "the desire for revenge and economic advantage gives place to considerations of the just claims of all people to a share in the bounties of the earth and the freedom which we cherish and defend."

Cultivation of such a spirit and practice of good will, he said, must take high place in education, with the church leading the way in teaching the ideals of Christianity.

School Candidacy No Hatch Violation

The United States Civil Service Commission at Washington ruled today that the candidacy of a Federal employee for the Somerville School Board would not be in violation of the Hatch Act.

According to the statement issued by William C. Hull, Executive Assistant for the Commission, Federal employees may take part in strictly nonpartisan elections without violating any of the provisions of the so-called Hatch Act.

The ruling eliminated any Hatch Act obstacles in the path of William J. Koen, Chairman of the Somerville School Board, and assistant United States Attorney. The question was raised by Thomas J. O'Leary, Mr. Koen's opponent, who claimed he was asked to resign his temporary postal clerk's job in Medford following an anonymous complaint relative to his political activity, to the office of the Postmaster.

Harvard Fliers at Squantum

Official U. S. Navy

They Will Fly for the Navy

These members of the John Harvard Unit of Naval Aviation Cadets are now in training at the Naval Air Station, Squantum, Mass. Patterned after the original Yale Unit in World War Naval Aviation, a group of Yale undergraduates who enlisted together in 1917, the Harvard men will receive their primary training here before going to one of the Navy's training stations in Florida. Standing, left to right: Paul Bryden, Barre, Mass.; Sheldon Vance Coleman, Worcester, Mass.; Robert F. Regan, Cambridge, Mass.; Roland Kahn, New York City; Philip W. Trumbell, Weston, Mass.; George B. Foote, Dublin, N. H.; Walter Herbert Foster, Jr., Belmont, Mass. Front row: Joseph P. Burke, Somerville, Mass.; Reginald E. Wigham, New York City; Denis Maguire, Brockton, Mass.; Arthur Thomson Wood, Brookline, Mass.

Morale Plans For Workers Are Outlined

A vital morale-building program for thousands of workers in teeming defense areas was outlined today by Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, President of the Young Women's Christian Association, in a luncheon address before the Regional Staff Institute of the United Service Organizations meeting in Boston.

The Y. W. C. A. is one of six civilian agencies comprising the USO. Others are the Travelers Aid Association, the Y. M. C. A., National Catholic Community Service, Salvation Army, and the Jewish Welfare Board. The USO drive for funds has been made an integral part of the Greater Boston Community Fund drive for 1942.

Pointing out that USO programs for defense workers depend on community resources and the initiative and tact of workers, the Y. W. C. A. head enumerated five major points in the proposed program which stress the importance and the worth of the individual.

The five points were: Counseling on individual problems and aid in solving them; cosnervation of health and the development of social, moral, and spiritual values which will serve beyond the present emergency; educational and recreational activities such as social events, dramatics, sports, etc.; help towns in the assimilation of newcomers and to establish the security and social responsibility of the workers and their families; individual service to those stranded in the community, including information service.

Areas Listed

Cities and rural areas labeled defense impact areas have been listed by the Office of Production Management, and it is in these communities that the USO will operate, the speaker said.

As of Sept. 15 approval has been granted for 256 professional workers in about 162 cities or areas—some of them combination industrial and military areas, Mrs. Ingraham said. Already, she added, the USO is operating in nine purely industrial cities and in 39 areas both military and industrial.

Two principles governing the USO program were cited by the speaker. No program will be attempted in a community with sufficient resources to meet the defense impact strain and each program will seek to further co-operative community planning and service.

Mrs. Ingraham said she saw in the population shift caused by the migration of defense workers a break down of regional and sectional barriers which will make for greater national unity.

Further unity will be achieved by giving special attention to the problem of discrimination against Negroes, new citizens, and other minority groups seeking a place in the defense effort, she stated.

Morale of the armed forces of the United States depends on something more than the morale division of the Army and Navy—it depends on the people themselves.

This was the message left by the chiefs of the Army and Navy morale divisions to the regional meeting of the staff of the United Service Organization at the Hotel Kenmore in Boston today.

Defining morale as "zeal, confidence, a state of mind," Commander John L. Reynolds, Chief of the Morale Division of the Navy, told the conference that morale directly reflected the state of mind of the American people.

Look to the People

"We look to the people of the United States as morale officers," he said.

Representing the Army Morale Division, Brig. Gen. F. H. Osborn said, "Morale springs from leadership. It is something in our hearts as citizens."

It was pointed out that the high morale of the Navy could be attributed to several factors. All men in this branch of the service are volunteers and as such approach their job with a different attitude than an Army selectee who is in the service against his own wishes.

The Navy, Commander Reynolds pointed out, has equipped its men with the best guns and professional tools that man can devise. In so doing, he said, we have furnished the basis for zeal and confidence. We have not, however, furnished him with the ideal he is going to fight for, the Commander added. That must be created in the hearts of the whole people.

With an officer staff increased from 7,000 men to 110,000 in a very short space of time the problem of creating good morale in the Army through leadership was difficult, General Osborn said.

One of the greatest human needs, one that is no less urgent to the soldier than the civilian, is a sense of belonging, of having a part, General Osborn said.

"If you can contribute in even a small way to make the soldier feel he is part of the whole, and that you are proud of him for the sacrifices he is making, you will make a valuable contribution to the betterment of morale in the Army and in the country as a whole," the General declared.

Dr. Blunt Quitting At Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 21—Dr. Katharine Blunt, President of Connecticut College since 1929, under whose leadership the College has grown from a relatively unknown college for women, to a nationally known institution, will retire at the end of the current academic year provided a successor can be found then.

First Corps Civilian Defense Wins Praise of General Wilby

Defense News in Brief

Wilby Praises Civilian Agencies—Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, today paid high tribute to the civilian defense agencies which took part in the recent counter-"fifth column" war games in Massachusetts. "These games," General Wilby said, "brought forcibly to the minds of the War Department the advanced state of preparation by the civilian defense agencies in this area. I do not think there is any other section of the country more prepared with its civilian defense agencies than the six states comprising the First Corps Area. Our war games brought out the co-operation of these agencies."

Staff representatives from the civilian defense agencies on duty at the Boston Army Base, the control center of the games, showed an excellent grasp of their duties, General Wilby added. "I would be honored to have them with me in actual hostilities."

WPA Gets Up Early—The old question of who wakes the bugler isn't heard around the Boston Harbor Forts any more. The question now is: "Who wakes up the Work Projects Administration bandsmen?"—those hardy musicians who play each morning at 7 o'clock while the soldiers go through their calisthenics. These men, who play at the forts where no military band is available must get up in the wee hours, for most of them live on shore some distance from the forts. They say they don't mind, because many of them are veterans of the World War and take delight in "struttin' their stuff" before the present-day troops.

Hingham Ammunition Dump—Seizure of seven square miles of land in Hingham yesterday by the Government for use as an ammunition storage dump will force more than 240 families in Hingham, Scituate, Cohasset and Norwell to give up their camps, homes, and farms, it was reported today. About two thirds of the land is mostly brush and woodland much of which never has been surveyed or deeded to anyone so far as can be determined. On the remaining 1,200 acres are farms, homesteads, and camps, all of which must be removed. Lieutenant Commander Walter T. Spalding, officer in charge of construction, said that work has started and emphasized that all safety measure in handling and storing ammunition will be observed. Ammunition dumps will be located more than 2,000 feet from the boundaries of the area and will be placed far apart, Commander Spalding said.

101st Engineers Busy—Members of the 101st Engineers of the Yankee Division in North Carolina today started construction of a 700-foot stretch of the Army's new pneumatic pontoon bridge for use in the latest war games problem. The engineers already have had practice building this type of bridge which is similar to that used by the Nazis, but this week's maneuver will require the use of such a crossing by part of the Sixth Corps troops and the bridge will be constructed under simulated war conditions.

Plans Are Made to Find Jobs For the Returning Service Men

Business, labor, and civic leaders in every Massachusetts community will comprise "clearing committees" to find jobs for returning service men it was announced today by Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service.

Committees are now being organized throughout the State to which will be referred cases of ex-service men whom local boards are unable immediately to place in employment, General Erickson said. It is anticipated, he added, that such groups, being fully conversant with local conditions, can deal more intelligently and satisfactorily with such problems than can any outside agency and with less disturbance to industry and commerce.

Explaining the procedure for providing civilian employment for ex-service men in Massachusetts, Director Erickson said:

"All cases of unemployed ex-service men, or those who desire new jobs, are referred to local board re-employment committeemen to the State Employment Office. This facilitates co-operation by employers, for they can and should list their employment needs with their nearest State Employment Office and state preference for former members of the Nation's armed forces.

"All returning Massachusetts soldiers are instructed to get in touch with their local re-employment committeemen as soon as they reach their homes. These committeemen will have received data from our National Headquarters concerning each man—his civilian occupational skill, training and experience and his service record—well in advance of his return and will transmit this information to the nearest State Employment Office.

"Where a State Employment Office does not have an immediate job opening for an ex-service man, it will advise his local board re-employment committeeman who then will bring the case to the attention of his local committee. Working thus together, and treating each local case as a community problem, it should be possible to take care of every man in a quick and satisfactory way."

Democrat Named for Council

Continued from Page 1

four Republicans and four Democrats.

It is understood that Mr. Cunningham is a Saltonstall Democrat who is ready to co-operate with the Administration, thereby giving the Chief Executive a working majority in the Council.

The Cunningham selection by the G. O. P. caucus was the result of a large Republican bloc in the House demanding that a Democrat be elected to the post because the Fourth Councillor District is strongly Democratic. They contended that election of a Republican would make the Coakley impeachment trial seem political and result in harm to the Republican Party at the polls.

At no time during discussion of a Coakley successor has the name of Mr. Cunningham been mentioned publicly. His name was included in a group of six recommended to the caucus by a special committee established after a previous caucus had resulted in an impasse.

Mr. Cunningham is the son of the late Henry V. Cunningham, former Chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, and a leading attorney.

He is a graduate of Georgetown College and Boston University Law School. During the World War he was an attache to the American Consulate General at Paris. He is Trustee and Council for the Union Savings Bank and is Chairman of the Jamaica Plain Draft Board.

Also he is a member of the Boston Bar Association.

Soldier Speeder Loses License

Soldiers should have "more sense" than to drive at "a crazy rate of speed," Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, asserted today, as he indefinitely suspended the license of Robert E. Tucker, 26th Infantry, First Division, Fort Devens, for operating at a speed of 75 to 80 miles an hour.

Registrar Goodwin also suspended for 30 days the driving license of Miss Virginia A. Thayer of Worcester, 16 years of age, for driving at 70 to 75 miles an hour.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Twentieth in a series of 36 pages)

Steps in Making of Better World

The members of a peace organization gathered to discuss methods for making a better world after the war. There was no expert among them, or rather they were all experts, for they had spent years working for harmony among nations. Their exchange of opinions began as follows:

Opinion: I doubt whether we should spend our time discussing peace. Instead of that we should devote all our energy and thought to winning the war. The best peace action is war action.

Chairman: It goes without saying that we should make a supreme effort to defeat Hitler, because if he triumphs, all real peace will be illusory for many years. However, it will help us in our fighting if we have a clear idea of certain fundamental aims for which we are making this tremendous sacrifice.

Opinion: Our basic peace aim is self-preservation.

Chairman: Of course, it is that, but much more. We want self-preservation, in order that we may go on trying to create a better world.

Opinion: I'm fed up with this "better world" stuff. What good does it do to sit around talking about a universal Utopia when decade after decade we retain squalor and injustice in our own back yard. An organization of bad neighbors is not going to make a good neighborhood, is it?

Another Opinion: No. But we'd be very unwise to give our money, lives and sacred honor, without knowing what we're giving them for. We don't expect a Utopia, but at least progress. There was no Utopia after 1776 but there was progress. Now, we're trying to see where we're going.

Chairman: Perhaps our study would be more profitable if we stuck to definite points.

Opinion: I think we should first devote ourselves to the prevention of a post-war slump in America.

Chairman: That is important, but only a small aspect of international relations. The main problem is, how to establish co-operation among the nations and guarantee its continuation.

Opinion: First we must guarantee prosperity and security to all people and all nations.

Second Opinion: We must guarantee equal access to all raw materials.

Third Opinion: How can we guarantee prosperity and security? Are we going to have a socialistic peace conference of capitalistic nations?

And how can we guarantee equal access to raw materials? Are the Germans, Italians, Japanese and Montenegrins to have equal access with Mr. Rockefeller to the oil wells of Texas?

Chairman: It is quite plain that international harmony, as all stable governments everywhere, must rest on definite laws and specific practical measures. We shall surely agree that the first step toward peace is a solid, strong international organization.

Opinion: I think it should be a revival of the League of Nations. That was the best experiment so far made. It offers the best foundation.

Second Opinion: The League would be too comprehensive and too weak. It would just be a debating society. I think we should have a smaller organization of the democracies. They would comprise more than 500,000,000 people, could act quickly and could impose peace.

Third Opinion: That also is far too cumbersome. North America and Great Britain should combine their armies and fleets, of the air and sea. Many other states would take their side and they could impose peace.

Chairman: These three opinions differ quite radically, but they agree at one vital point, namely, on the need of an international organization, of which the United States must be a part. What power do you think such an organization should have?

Opinion: It should have power to enforce its decisions.

Another Opinion: But if it established and maintained just international relations, it would probably not have to use force.

Chairman: What would you call just international relations?

Opinion: Freedom of the seas, free trade among nations, freedom for all nations to buy raw materials at the same prices, cultural and political rights for minorities, social security for all.

Questions: Who is going to provide the social security? Will California's gardeners furnish old-age pensions for Bosnian miners? Or will Georgia's sharecroppers guarantee political rights for Slovak minorities in Hungary? And will Massachusetts shoemakers guarantee free access to Czech shoes? Why, even in America one state excludes another state's cheese!

Opinion: Those questions and the facts behind them convince me that it is futile for us to expect international co-operation. A group like this is just a voice crying in the wilderness.

Another opinion: I disagree with that on two points. First, to work toward world harmony is not futile. As a matter of fact the areas of international co-operation have been steadily enlarged during the last 200 years. Secondly, the whole democratic world is giving its most serious and practical thought to postwar peace and reconstruction.

Official and unofficial bodies in all free democracies are constantly studying that matter.

Chairman: Of course, not all agree; very serious problems will arise. Probably we shall have to proceed as the 13 American colonies did. First they joined in a union, leaving many very vital economic, educational, social and political problems still unsolved. America remained a scene of vehement conflict. But in the course of a century and a half we have solved many problems.

The essential thing now is to form some solid, well-organized international union, with power to enforce its decisions. On that foundation the nations will be able to build, story by story, the most splendid of all structures. It will be lifted up as on the top of Zion and from it will go forth laws.

Common Interests Tend to Unite World Family

Did You Know That:

1. Members of the World Family total somewhat more than 2,000,000,000.

2. In color they are white and black and brown and yellow.

3. In capacities they closely resemble one another.

4. Most groups are within four days' journey by air from most other groups.

5. They are divided into several hundred nationality groups and speak 2,796 languages.

6. If the three strongest states containing a fifth of the world's population should agree upon a fair policy of world peace, and back it up, wars would become rare.

Hans Hannau; Authenticated; Roberts; Ewing Galloway; Central Press; WideWorld; C. C. Fennell; De Cou; Keystone; Pauls; Orville Logan Snider; Triangle.

The groups shown above—only a fraction of the world family—represent: 1, Austria; 2, Tirah, a country just north of India; 3, France; 4, Italy; 5, American Negroes; 6, Yugoslavia; 7, the Netherlands; 8, Ireland; 9, Russia; 10, the United States; 11, England; 12, China; 13, Mexico; 14, Mongolia.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Surveying Road Toward Peace

By a Staff Artist

Groups at Work

What is being done to bring about an improvement in social and economic conditions after the war?

1. The eight points agreed to in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of Aug. 14, especially point 5, offer a basis for improved social, economic, and political conditions after the war.

2. A number of government and private groups are at work on postwar planning. Leaders from various nations attended an International Conference on Science and the World War held in London, Sept. 26 to 28.

3. To avoid the mistakes of 1916-1917 when there was a failure to lay adequate foundations for a durable peace, the Royal Institute of International Affairs of London has made a survey of ways and means for solving postwar problems.

4. Experts associated with the League of Nations, the World Court, and International Labor Organization met in Washington in September to lay the ground work for better conditions after the war.

5. Another new international organization is the International Union of Free People made up of representatives from 16 countries who are addressing themselves to a democratic peace.

6. Officials in the American State Department, headed by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, are devoting a great deal of attention to formulating policies that will stem from a democratic victory.

7. Christian churches are addressing themselves to postwar social and economic reconstruction.

8. The American National Resources Committee is not only planning for the present but is working out details of democratic planning for the future.

9. Educators too are studying the situation. For example, the theme of the University of Chicago's 50th anniversary and that of the annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, recently held at Chicago, was "New Frontiers in Education and Research."

10. A plan for educational reconstruction after the war was promoted by more than 1000 delegates from 22 countries who attended the 8th International Conference of the New Education Fellowship held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, last July.

11. Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee is at work to alleviate wartime and postwar economic distress.

* * *

Nine states have colonies. In all the colonies of the world, only 2,600,000 white people have settled in the past 50 years. The colonies provide 20 per cent of the world's trade. Of 40 major raw materials, ten are found in rather large quantities in the colonies. Practically none of the 10 except rubber is absolutely vital.

* * *

Wars were more frequent before the capitalistic era than they have been during it.

Many tribes and nations holding wealth in common have been just as militant and bellicose as nations living from the "profit motive."

* * *

The continent that has caused most major wars during the last 2,300 years is Europe. Before that most wars originated in Asia and Africa.

Europe is the second smallest of all the continents. It has 513,000,000 inhabitants living in 31 states.

At the time of the American Revolutionary War, Europe's population was only 187,000,000. When the Pilgrims came here, Europe had fewer than 100,000,000 inhabitants.

Two-thirds of Europe's half billion people live in about one-third of its territory. Two-thirds of all the people on earth are concentrated in an eleventh part of the earth's land area, half of them in one-twentieth of the land area.

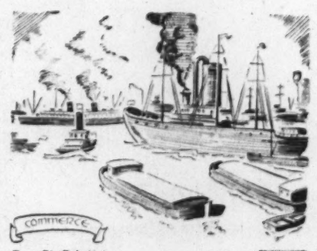
The present denseness of Europe's population does not seem to be a vital factor in causing wars. The Europeans fought more frequently when they were 25 inhabitants to a square mile than now with 135 per square mile.

The most densely populated areas are Belgium, Holland, and England. Since 1815, all of these lands have worked for peace.

Factors in World Peace

Foreign Trade. In 1936 it came to $26,000,000,000. The chief trading nations were Great Britain with a foreign commerce worth $3,600,000,000 gold dollars;

By a Staff Artist



By a Staff Artist

the United States with 2,860,000,000; Germany with 1,140,000,000; France with 1,500,000,000; Japan with 915,000,000 and Italy with 500,000,000.

Raw Materials. About 20 different kinds of raw material are very vital, another 20 are very widely used and contribute appreciably to the strength of a nation.

The major essentials are food, power, fuel, and the heavy metals. In such resources, the United States and Russia are richly endowed; England, Italy, and Japan, poorly endowed; Germany is in the middle.

Living Space. Poor in living space are England, Japan, Italy, India, Holland, Belgium. Rich are the Americas, Australia, South Africa, Russia, Sweden. Germany is in the middle.

Equality in the ownership of raw materials cannot be definitely and finally established, because many of the vital raw materials of today were of no importance at all yesterday and may not be tomorrow. Yesterday's very Garden of Paradise is hardly worth a visit today!

Equal trade opportunities can be established only by a world organization.

Current Proposals for Peace: A renewal of the League of Nations; Anglo-American domination of the world; a Federal Union of the Democracies, with Great Britain and the United States serving as the nucleus; the restoration of a balance of power, with two camps holding one another off. The first plan has more support from Americans than any other.

* * *

The story of progress toward peace is a story of smaller states merging into larger ones. The United Kingdom is made up of at least four, which long fought with one another. Italy is made up of a dozen; Germany of more than a score; France of more than 10 major divisions; the United States of 48. This merging, in all cases, has led to more peace. Further progress toward peace will probably be along that road. For real peace the merging must be voluntary.

* * *

Pascal said, "Justice without force is powerless, force without justice is tyrannic."

Post War Reconstruction

By Roscoe Drummond

Postwar reconstruction is a six-syllable phrase which means: What are we going to do about it after we win the war?

Or, to put it a little differently, what has the world got to be made to look like if we are not going to have more of the same: that is, more wars, followed by very little peace, followed by more wars?

Some very excellent, useful, preliminary work is being done. The scaffolding of the future peace is coming into view even through the smoke of the present war. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have conferred in person. They have undertaken to say: "We will help to the full." They have pledged that the end of this war will not bring vengeance but better rebuilding than ever before.

State Department officials in Washington and foreign office officials in London are already laying their plans to give effect to the Atlantic charter. An inter-allied conference, with the United States and all the temporarily exiled governments represented, voted their support of the eight points of the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration.

The technical foundation of a better peace is being laid.

The experts see the problem in terms of a new world peace mechanism, larger free trade areas, equal access to raw materials, generous action to feed the peoples who have been ravaged by Germany's invading armies, new international financing of international trade and so forth and so forth.

But . . . the experts are not going to make the coming peace; the experts are not going to shape the world we are going to live in after Hitlerism is crushed; the experts are not going to build the better future for us.

They can't do it.

You are going to do the job and you can do it.

The "peace" which began in 1918 and ended in 1939 did not lack leaders. It lacked followers. It didn't have enough followers and it didn't have followers who were earnest enough in their following.

There can be no exoneration of Adolf Hitler in this statement. There is only the frank confession that had enough of us been willing to do and support that which was essential to maintain the common peace by common action, including the use of force collectively, if necessary, we would have been in a position to have checked in its infancy the most unbridled ambition of conquest.

It can be done and I believe it will be done.

Today the world is learning a lesson through great suffering; and until the world can learn by some more scientific method this suffering will be salutary.

The lesson is not complicated. It is that there is little value in winning a war if we are going to throw away the peace. The United States walked out on the peace by not joining it; and most every other country joined the peace and then walked out on it!

But let us look to the past only enough to learn what is needful from it. The errors of history do not need to repeat themselves and will not when we detect them.

I suggest that the task at hand is not a complicated one; it is a simple one and its fulfillment rests in your influential hands and in the hands of millions of others who will make their power felt in proportion to their clarity and earnestness of purpose. I offer these considerations:

We must never lose sight of the fact that this war is being fought not to defend a bad present but to insure a better future.

There is simply no question at all but that this better future—a world of freedom in which the overwhelming majority who want to live in peace will impose peace if need be—can be secured if we are determined it shall be and are prepared to support not merely the ideal of peace but those practical steps necessary to create peace.

The experts were just as expert 20 years ago, but we weren't ready to do our part.

Of course Americans wanted to have real peace in the world after the last war but enough Americans were not willing that their country should really do something about creating and maintaining that peace.

Of course Britons wanted to keep "big" aggressors from violating the world's peace after the last war but enough Britons weren't willing that their country should really do something when "little" aggressors started their campaigns in Manchuria and Ethiopia.

And so it went in trade, tariffs, finance and diplomacy. We all wanted peace but we didn't want it enough. We willed the end but we refused to authorize the means.

Speaking in New York the other day, Sumner Welles, the American Undersecretary of State, quoted a distinguished English statesman to this effect: "It is to be specially noticed that there have almost always existed men who sincerely, but very foolishly believed, firstly, that no war would arise in their own day, and, secondly (when that war did arise), that for some reason or other it would be the last."

For 20 years the United States has tried to stay out of war by staying out of the peace she refused to help create. It didn't work. For 20 years Great Britain has tried to stay out of war by doing very little about protecting the peace she did help to create. It didn't work.

Let us not be tempted into believing that we ordinary people cannot be sufficiently united and sufficiently strong to make our influence decisive. The United States joined the war in 1918 and the United States is participating in this war today because we, the plain people of this country, believe it vital to our freedom. The United States will join the peace with the same vigor when the American people are ready to see that maintaining the peace—by force, if necessary—is better than fighting recurring wars.

The task of postwar reconstruction will be entirely attainable whenever the American people mean it hard enough.

Canadian Soldiers Teaching English Dances to English

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Canadian soldiers have played their part here this year in popularizing English folk dancing among the fighting services.

Being used to the Square Dance back home they are not so self-conscious as the average English Tommy when required to tread a measure. For this reason, the English Folk Dance and Song Society considers them to be a beneficial influence upon the "native" members of the Forces, many of whom have been converted to this old English custom by watching the Canadians getting fun out of it.

The Society finds that present-day youth is eager to learn folk dancing. Boys, especially, are keen to form Sword or Morris Dance teams. This enthusiasm leads the Organizers to hope that their former Show teams, dissolved because the members are mostly on active service, may soon be replaced by more youthful, but no less efficient, groups.

Improved conditions which now exist in the larger air raid shelters open up a great new field for folk dancing and singing. Many of these shelters have space set aside for recreation. A request for an organizer has already been received from one Shelter Committee and it is felt that as soon as the Society has trained teams to give Shows, Shelter Marshals will be quick to avail themselves of activities which can be enjoyed by shelterers of all ages and both sexes.

The English Folk Dance and Song Society is stepping up the tempo of its work after the temporary slow-down caused by war conditions and the bombing of its London headquarters at Cecil Sharp House.

Many a greensward in town and country has this summer echoed to the fiddlers' strings with "Gathering Peascods," "Sweet Kate," "Greensleeves" and other traditional country dances, at open-air meetings organized in connection with the National Fitness Council's campaign for civilian recreation.

Especially has the work gone ahead in Counties like Devonshire and Somerset where thousands of evacuees from the towns have gone to live in a countryside where folk-dancing and singing has for centuries been an important feature of any celebration, be it Harvest Home or Michaelmas.

As folk song and dance are so closely allied, the Organizers work in co-operation with the Traveling Music-Makers of the Council for the Encouragement of Music and Arts. Financial assistance has been given to the society, both by C. E. M. A. and by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

The English Folk Dance Society has three organizers in Devonshire as compared with one in most counties. Even so, their services are in such demand that they can only visit village dance groups and clubs about ince in four weeks. They make a round tour of a district, visiting schools in the afternoon and taking mixed classes of men and women in village halls in the evenings.

In a new district, the Organizer chooses a promising dancer for special instruction to act as group leader. She revisits occasionally to note progress. The leaders often get so keen that they spend their curtailed wartime holidays at refresher courses and summer schools organized by the Society in various parts of the country. They return home with new zest to tackle more complicated steps with their groups.

The Summer School held at Cambridge this year, for example, had the largest attendance for any such gathering in many years, and many applications had to be refused. Three hundred people spent their week's holiday taking part in dance classes, choral singing and social gatherings under the direction of Dr. R. Kenworthy Schofield, Honarary Director of the English Folk Dance Society.

Special events included a public performance by staff and students at Homerton College, and a Country Dance Party at the Guildhall, Cambridge. Thirty boys and girls from a Chester Youth Club were given special facilities for attending the School under a scheme of aid-by-grant work for young people.

With regard to the Services, officers' training courses in the women's services in many cases contain instruction in teaching folk dancing for which the Society sometimes sends an examiner. For soldiers it is felt that those billeted in villages can, if they wish, avail themselves of village dance groups. Invitations are usually sent to nearby camps by the Organizers. Some of the former members of the Society's Show Teams teach unofficial classes in their units.

Meanwhile, the Society continues its work in London. Central classes and Dance Parties are held twice weekly at the Swedish Church Hall, Marylebone, since the partial destruction of Cecil Sharp house. Classes are also held regularly in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol and other large cities.

Pétain Protests

VICHY, Oct. 21 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain today broke his Government's silence on the Royal Air Force bombardments of German-held ports on France's Channel Coast by expressing a protest against the bombings of Le Havre. The protest was made in an open letter addressed to the port's municipal government.

Another anti-British note was sounded by the official news agency in an item criticizing the British for alleged ill-treatment of some French officers picked up off the coast of Somaliland.

The same agency published an unexplained "news item" entitled, "Does the United States fully grasp the seriousness of the moment?" This belittled United States defense production efforts.

Outpost of Freedom in North Atlantic

Wide World; Official United States Navy from International

Iceland Learns About Americans as Americans Learn About Iceland

Upper: A United States Marine Corps camp in Iceland. The semi-circular buildings are known as Nissen Huts. Lower left: When hot water is required in certain parts of Iceland, a hole is simply bored in the ground and up comes a gusher of boiling water. The island is famous for its hot springs. Here is a new gusher before it was boxed and piped off to heat greenhouses. Lower right: Business seems to be taking its everyday normal course along Reykjavik's main street, except that there's more than a sprinkling of United States Navy blue scattered throughout the native shoppers. Reykjavik's streets seem similar to those of almost any American small town.

German Influence Is Found Waning Rapidly in Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP)—German influence, once fairiy strong in Iceland, is dwindling markedly as American, British, and Norwegian armed forces begin to dig in for the winter.

The Germans flattered the Icelanders' love of their own culture by sending scientific expeditions and organizing skiing and hiking clubs, but this sort of thing is no more.

Some of the older residents speak affectionately of student days in Germany, but the younger folk look more to London and New York and Hollywood for models in dress, manners and, in fact, for the whole business of living.

Iceland's outstanding political characteristic is love of independence. The Nation's Parliament, the Althing, has been functioning since the year 930. Ties with Denmark were cultural and economic rather than political. Although the King of Denmark also was king of Iceland, his Icelandic subjects refused to speak Danish and clung to their own archaic tongue.

Slim Majority

The Conservative Party now is in power by a slim margin over the Liberals. Like Congress in the early days of the United States, the Parliament is made up of farmers, fishermen and small shopkeepers. The Communist Party is more noisy than numerous. In the last general election before the war, the Nazi Party polled 399 votes out of a possible 52,000.

Icelanders are of old Norse stock. The language they speak today is almost identical with that of the Sagas. Students say it is old West Norse, the tongue spoken by Lief Ericsson and his Vikings when they crossed the Atlantic to America. It is an inconvenient tongue, just as it would be for modern Britons to speak Chaucer's English. But Icelanders cling to it it with a peculiar fervor.

There is authentic culture here that shames earnest seekers-after-light at afternoon discussion groups in England and America. Farmers, fishermen and hotel waiters as well as lawyers read ancient Icelandic Sagas, Greek and Roman Classics and the best modern literature.

A tremendous amount of reading is done in the long winter months, and farmers departing for the back country after marketing invariably carry along cases of new books.

English Widely Read

A newspaper editor has estimated that 52 per cent of Icelanders speak, read and write another language beside their own. Danish, Norwegian and Swedish are the favorites, but thousands in Reykjavik use English as their second tongue. Many bookshops in the Capital are full of English and American books printed both in English and Icelandic. Every literate Icelander appears to be an amateur translater.

This literacy apparently is due to universal free education. Formerly most Icelanders who could afford it went to universities in Denmark and Germany. The new university in Reykjavik now provides free higher education for all. Its students work on fishing trawlers and farms in the summer, return to the Capital for a long winter of study.

Farming and fishing are the chief industries. Herring are caught off the northern coast, and off the west coast are some of the best cod fishing grounds in Europe. The few large fortunes in Iceland are founded on these humble fish.

In normal times dried fish are sold mostly to Spain and Italy. Britain buys some now, and Iceland is finding new markets in Latin America and Portugal.

Few Roads Available

Icelandic ponies, small and active, were the only means of transportation until 1881 when the first Icelandic road was built. Even today roads are few and poor. Herculean labors by Americans and Britons to improve them are only a stop-gap, for a few months' punishment by heavy military vehicles puts them back into primitive state.

There are no railways, a fact which the British overlooked when they sent a railroad transport officer with the original occupying force in May of 1940. The only regular means of transit is a bus line, generally undependable. Under these conditions, taxis flourish and their owners grow sleek.

Outside the City of Reykjavik, the boy from Birmingham, Ala., or Birmingham, England, finds himself in a countryside redolent of another age.

Iceland, which is larger than Ireland, contains the great volcano Hekla; the largest glacier in Europe, the Vatno Jokull; innumerable geysers and hot springs, furious rivers and waterfalls. Its inland plains are strewn with withered moss and volcanic boulders.

Great hills of lava, like knuckles of some gigantic hand, lie athwart the landscape.

On this largest of a chain of islands which stretch like sentry groups across the cold front of the Atlantic battlewaters from Scotland to Greenland, live 120,000 people, of whom 30,000 dwell in the Capital and largest city, Reykjavik.

The only other town approaching the Capital in size is Akurevri on the northern coast. In winter its 10,000 inhabitants are cut off from Reykjavik except by sea.

Dr. Herman Lieberman

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Dr. Herman Lieberman, who passed on here today, was Minister of Justice in the Polish Government-in-Exile Cabinet of Premier Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski. He formerly was Deputy Chairman of the Polish National Council in London.

Germans Claim 7 Ships Sunk By U-Boats in North Atlantic

BERLIN, Oct. 21 (AP)—The German High Command claimed today that Nazi submarines had sunk seven ships aggregating 38,200 tons in the North Atlantic, and authorized sources said this brought the total shipping reported destroyed by undersea raiders in the past three days to 98,200 tons.

The High Command also said a German submarine had torpedoed and heavily damaged the British whaling mother ship Svend Foyn of approximately 14,000 tons. It did not say where the attacks occurred.

On Oct. 18 the High Command said 10 merchantmen aggregating 60,000 tons, and two destroyers, had been sunk from a strongly protected convoy from North America in an action lasting several days.

Strong British Raid

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Bremen, Wilhelmshaven, and Emden were bombed heavily last night by Royal Air Force crews reopening their offensive against Germany after three nights of idleness because of bad weather, an authoritative source said today.

Nine British bombers are missing from the attacking force, which he described as strong.

"The force of the bomber command engaged was a strong one—more than seven times the size of the German force operating against this country during the night," the source said.

The Air Ministry said that, in addition to the major blows at Germany, "small raids were made on a number of objectives in Northwest Germany and occupied territory."

"Yesterday," it said, "aircraft of the coastal command bombed an enemy seaplane base and factory in Denmark. Buildings were hit and aircraft set on fire."

It was acknowledged that a coastal command plane, presumably one which participated in this thrust across the North Sea, was missing, making 10 bombers unreported in the 24-hour period.

Some of Britain's new four-engined bombers were in the attacking forces.

The greatest number of bombers went to Bremen, but both Wilhelmshaven and the port of Emden were attacked by "several squadrons."

Crews returning from the Bremen attack reported "many large and spreading fires among the docks and in industrial parts of the town."

It was the 86th raid of the war on Bremen, important port and site of extensive shipbuilding yards.

German air attacks were centered on Merseyside, the port and shipbuilding area of Liverpool, and North Wales.

Food Penalties in Spain

MADRID, Oct. 21 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, seeking to crush Spanish black markets, decreed today that dealers in bootleg foodstuffs and other essentials would be tried in military courts upon charges of rebellion and would be liable to execution upon conviction.

Government efforts at equitable distribution of foodstuffs have been sabotaged by the activities of the black markets and backdoor bootleggers who have been getting exorbitant prices for foodstuffs, coal, drygoods, soap and other essentials.

A preamble to today's decree said the Government already had sent 5,000 persons into labor battalions and imposed fines totalling more than 100,000,000 pesetas (nominally about $13,000,000) in a year in an unsuccessful attempt to crush the black markets.

"In these conditions, all enriching of producers made at the expense of other Spaniards is producing as a general result a state of misery and poverty among the poorer classes," the decree said.

"Since the evil persists the Government finds it necessary to establish the death penalty for those hereafter engaging in such traffic," the decree continued.

Ban on Five-Lires

ROME, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Ministry of Finance today directed that all five-lire silver coins—roughly the equivalent of the United States quarter dollar—be withdrawn from circulation.

The coins are virtually the only silver money circulating in Italy at present.

The Ministry called the public's attention to a 1917 law forbidding the hoarding or selling of silver money for a price higher than its nominal value.

A Typical City Ponders Issue of U. S. and the War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUNCIE, Ind.—If this busy little industrial city is, as some sociologists have claimed, "the typical American city," there is encouragement in the fact that its people are very obviously thinking soberly and sanely on world problems.

If a cross section of opinion here is any indication of what a cross section of American opinion might be today on such a matter as the war, Washington may go ahead, with assurance of wide support, to take whatever steps are necessary to meet the Nazi threat.

This doesn't mean that folks here will say that they are actually ready right now to enter the war, or ready to send an expeditionary force across the Atlantic. And it doesn't mean that there are no isolationists, no anti-Administrationists, in Muncie. There is a chapter of the America First Committee here. There is some strong isolationist sentiment. There is considerable distrust of and opposition to the Roosevelt Administration. But as a whole folks are "going along" with the foreign policy outlined in Washington, or at least are not far behind it.

The Typical City

The significance of this Muncie opinion, of course, lies in the fact that the community is "the typical American city." If that theory—and, of course, it is only a theory—is not accepted, the state of thinking here has weight only as an indication of opinion in a small midwestern industrial community.

Muncie was chosen as the typical American city in 1925 by the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York. Then in 1929 Dr. and Mrs. Robert Lynd of Columbia University wrote their much-discussed book "Middletown," based on Muncie. Ten years later the Lynds, after further research, published a follow-up called "Middletown in Transition."

Other sociologists and economists who have gone into the subject have agreed that Muncie is widely representative of social, political, economic, geographical, physical, and racial conditions of the Nation. It has a population of about 50,000. It has diversified industries, the usual educational facilities, the usual extremes of wealth and want, the usual problems and worries, and the usual advantages. It is not rabidly partisan, its administration changing regularly from Democratic to Republican. The one thing which might not justify its classification as a typical community of the United States is that 98.7 per cent of its people are American born. But, then, the title is typical "American" city, and such it probably is.

Informal Opinions

There was no attempt to conduct a poll of opinion. But the overall tone of thinking can be safely determined by conscientious sampling. One can determine reasoned opinions also more readily through an informal chat, than by asking one or two blunt "yes or no" questions.

Probably if there were an election here today on the question, "Should the United States enter the war?" it would result in an overwhelming "No." It would likely be the same if the question were on the matter of sending soldiers abroad to fight.

But dig down underneath into the thinking of these people and you find some very important modifications.

F. B. Bernard, President of the Merchants National Bank, hesitated to express himself at first because, he said, "I have no strong convictions on the matter." Mr. Bernard has thought a lot about things though, and while he seriously wonders if we have made much of a success of our operation of a democracy, he is sure that Hitler must be stopped or "we will have no opportunity to show that we can make democracy work."

He believes we should have been "further out or further in the war long before now." He disapproves of Mr. Roosevelt and his Administration in a good many respects, but feels that our public officials should be given credit for knowing more about what precise steps must be taken in this crisis, than the uninformed layman.

The Middle View

C. Cree Gable, furniture dealer, and President of the Muncie Merchants Association, an earnest young man, feels that "The only thing we can do is help Britain stop Hitler." He isn't at all bitter on the subject though. He hesitates to give blanket approval of the Administration's policies, and he isn't sure that he is ready actually to see us go to war, but he agrees that when it comes right down to it "We'll just have to take whatever steps are necessary." Muncie, he thinks, generally takes a rather middle view. It isn't excited, he says, because "It doesn't see the war, doesn't see the defense efforts."

A large and genial and very efficient looking policeman on the corner of Jackson and Walnut Streets was the only downright belligerent one I approached. He was all for "sending over a big fleet of airplanes to blast this guy Hitler right off the earth." But he too agreed that Muncie as a rule isn't showing much emotion on the subject.

Lester C. Bush, Manager of the Chamber of Commerce, wondered about the wisdom "of some of the things we've been led into," and objected particularly to collaboration with Communist Russia. But he didn't hesitate to agree that "Hitler must be stopped." Mr. Bush is not an interventionist. But neither is he an isolationist. Like so many here, he is thinking the thing out slowly, without emotion.

Wilbur E. Sutton, editor of the Muncie Evening Press, in his traditionally musty office, declared that he and his paper are "independent."

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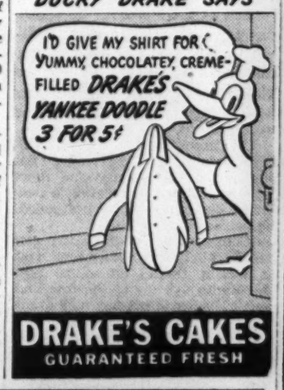

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Canadian Farmers Demand $1 Wheat; Bulging Granaries Pose Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A demand for $1 wheat is echoing across the Canadian prairies these days, a demand sponsored and organized by the three Canadian wheat pools, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta. The main spring of this drive for a greater farm income comes from the Saskatchewan pool, which is the largest in Canada, and comprises the majority of prairie wheat farmers.

Hundred of pool-sponsored meetings have taken place in Saskatchewan at which prominent pool officials have spoken and at which farmers have supported resolutions backing the pool program. The sentiment is not confined to rural areas only—City Councils have supported it, and urban sentiment for it has been voiced.

Earlier this year, the western pools formulated their program, designed to obtain a larger income for the prairie farmer. This was centered on two points: $1 a bushel for wheat, and the "freezing" of the 480,000,000-bushel carryover of Canadian wheat, that is, withheld from the market and kept as a war emergency reserve.

Demand for $1 Wheat

This program was presented by a western delegation to the Federal Government. Later it was turned down and James S. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, announced the Government would continue its 70-cent a bushel policy. With that, the pools set out to organize a prairie demand that their program be accepted and now the rallying cry has become "$1 wheat."

As reasons why they believe the western farmer should get more for his wheat, pool officials cite:

Their claim that the wheat income of the West is down $140,000,000 from that of last year, causing a much reduced income.

Farm supplies are rising in cost.

Cost of living figures have shown a precipitate rise in recent months.

The Federal Government's recognition of the industrial worker, through the Order-in-Council setting out the basis for a wartime bonus to offset rising costs of living.

The Government's Side

Countering the pools' claims, Mr. Gardiner in recent days made a radio speech over a wide Saskatchewan hookup. He declared the western wheat income was not so bad as the pools made out and that it would total $140,000,000, made up by wheat sales, wheat acreage reduction bonuses, and the crop failure bonuses under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. As well, farmers were getting good prices for livestock produce, he declared.

Though the pools' program has won the main attention in the West, other plans have been put forward, also designed to augment the western farm income.

One of these comes from the North West Line Elevators Association, trade organization of the non-pool elevators. This body has urged the Federal Government to review immediately the position of the wheat farmer "with a view of giving assistance by a grant to each family or through a cost of living bonus based on wheat acreage sown in 1941."

10 Cent Bonus Urged

A private grain concern, the Searle Grain Company of Winnipeg, advocates a bonus of 10 cents a bushel on wheat.

A Saskatchewan Member of Parliament, Dr. T. F. Donnelly, suggests that the Federal Government cut in half the payment now being made to elevators for storage of the great wheat surplus. This, he claims, will save $25,000,000 yearly, which could be used to increase the present initial payment of 70 cents a bushel.

Whether the Federal Government, after declaring it would keep its wheat policy of 70 cents a bushel, will make a change remains to be seen. The western pools represent a farm viewpoint that scarcely can be ignored and the political pressure may become so great as to force the Government to make some concessions.

A widespread western opinion is that the Federal Government will effect some compromise, designed to increase the western farm income.

Canada Offers Grain If Soviet Crop Fails

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Oct. 21

If Russia has to turn to North America for grain supplies, as has been predicted by United States agriculture authorities,' Canada has ample supplies available, officials said.

More than 20,000,000 bushels of Canada's visible supply of wheat is on hand at the Pacific Coast, at least 3,000,000 bushels above the total at the same time last year.

The possibility that Russian harvesting conditions might be affected by the war was foreseen by Ottawa in June, when Trade Minister J. A. Mackinnon said that Canada, with large wheat stocks, would be in a position to help Russia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Twelve million Canadians are faced today with a wheat surplus because they cannot consume more than a fifth of the 500,000,000 bushels of wheat which would represent a bumper crop. The rest must be marketed abroad or stored up to represent a marketing problem for future years.

Since both the United States and Argentina are vast wheat-producing countries, Canada's wheat markets must be sought abroad, largely in the British Isles and in the more industrialized countries of the European continent.

There is dramatic symbolism in the fact that the two most striking landmarks on the wide billowing Canadian wheat-lands that stretch from the western end of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains are the neatly laid-out standardized flying fields of the huge Commonwealth Air Training Scheme and the grain elevators where surplus wheat is stored. Just now these elevators are filled to the last inch of space with wheat. Extra facilities in the form of annexes to the elevators have been hastily built and a good deal of wheat is also to be found in the farmers' barns.

Transportation

Whether wheat will begin to flow normally from these elevators to the hungry lands across the Atlantic Ocean depends in no small measure on the achievements of the young Canadian pilots, navigators, gunners and ground crews who are getting their training in the flying fields and are being sent overseas in increasing numbers.

Like the United States, Canada piled up a huge surplus of wheat during the depression years of the early thirties, when prices fell to low levels which had not been seen for centuries and buyers still could not be found. Two very poor crop yields, in 1936 and 1937, together with war preparations in Europe and Asia, facilitated the disposal of this surplus.

But now Canada is again glutted with wheat and a series of extremely drastic Government controls and restrictions has been clamped down with a view to keeping the production of this grain, on which 300,000 Canadian farmers and their families depend for a living, at the lowest possible figure until more normal international conditions prevail.

Wheat Board's Problem

The Canadian Wheat Board, the Government agency which was established under the impact of the prolonged agricultural crisis of the thirties and which is far and away the largest buyer of the grain market, is refusing to accept more than 230,000,000 bushels of grain for the 1941-1942 crop year. This is less than half of the wheat crop in 1939 and in 1940, both of which were unusually good harvest years.

Every farmer is required to cut his acreage under wheat by 35 per cent in 1941 and a quota system, which begins at five bushels an acre, has been established, with a view to holding down the amount of grain which can be accepted for payment. The Wheat Board, which enjoys very sweeping powers in such matters as fixing prices, regulating elevators, administering the more and more complicated system of crop control and providing for Government credits to meet deficits incurred in handling and marketing the crop, has set the minimum price of high grade wheat at 70 cents a bushel.

This is estimated on the basis of delivery at Fort William, one of the principal grain terminals on Lake Superior, and what the farmer actually receives for his wheat, after transportation and other expenses are deducted, is about 50 cents a bushel.

With a view to providing the farmer with some compensation for the compulsory restriction of his output and for the comparatively low price which has been fixed, a system of bonuses for letting land lie fallow or for seeding it to coarse grains and grass has been introduced. Representatives of the farmers, however, contend that these bonuses represent a mere pittance by comparison with what is being lost and have been pressing, thus far unsuccessfully, for a fixed price of 85 cents a bushel.

Laurels for Eagle Squadron

International

Americans in RAF Decorated for Exploits

Two members of the Eagle Squadron, composed of American fliers in the Royal Air Force, Flight Lieut. C. G. Peterson (right) and Flight Officer G. A. Daymond (second from right), are shown receiving the congratulations from other members of the Squadron after they had been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for their accomplishments in the air. The Eagle Squadron has participated in some of the hottest over-the-Channel aerial duels.

Thousands of Canadian Troops Reach British Camps Safely

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 21 (AP)—Thousands of Canadian troops, augmented by many American volunteers, scattered to training camps in various parts of Britain today after debarking from transports which carried them safely across the Atlantic under the watchful eyes of the Royal Navy.

With the troops, who landed at two British ports yesterday, were a group of United States Army officers and several hundred civilian technicians, who said they came over "to do a job in Ireland."

[American civilian technicians have been working for some time in Northern Ireland.]

Armored units and the biggest contingent of Canadian-trained airmen yet to arrive in Britain formed the backbone of the newly-arrived armed forces, which also included the last units of the third Dominion division to be sent overseas.

Among the American recruits were volunteers for the American Eagle Squadron now fighting with the Royal Air Force, and a number of Americans of Polish descent who will be incorporated in a Polish air unit.

Adding to the international flavor of the newly-arrived contingents was the presence of a Canadian-trained group of Netherlanders.

All the airmen will be put through additional training in England before joining operational squadrons.

Canadian Defense Minister J. J. Ralston, who crossed the Atlantic in a bomber after the troops had sailed from a Canadian port, met them on their arrival and told them:

"Your immediate job will be to buttress the defenses of this island, but you will also train and prepare to serve wherever and whenever you are needed—and you'll certainly be needed."

Army leaders said the Canadian armored units, which will be joined later by a further contingent, would be equipped speedily with the most modern tanks and other mechanized equipment.

The number of the newly-arrived troops remained a military secret, but it was estimated that the Canadian forces which preceded them to Britain totaled some 100,000 men.

The American civilian technicians were headed by C. B. Ohnemuller of New York, an electrical engineer, who served as a field artillery captain in the World War, and included carpenters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, riveters and construction engineers.

Canada Organizing Women's Air Force

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 21

Canada, anticipating a shortage of manpower, is developing a "Women's Air Force" whose members will be able in emergencies to take over a part of the men's war tasks.

"We are commissioning women officers and enlisting women to occupy the same positions that men occupy today," said Air Vice Marshal Harold Edwards yesterday, arriving at La Guardia Field.

"There is no suggestion," he added, "that women will be used in combat."

Vice Marshal Edwards said that Canadian aircraft production had grown tremendously but that planes made in the United States "constitute about 60 per cent of our air establishment."

In New Command

TRURO, Nova Scotia, Oct. 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. L. F. Page has arrived at the Debet Military Training Camp to take command of Canada's Fourth Division.

The third Division is now entirely in England.

General Page formerly commanded Canadian troops in Iceland.

Anti-Hitler Groups Organize To Fuse Efforts in Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A nine-nation Allied Federation to co-ordinate the efforts of those countries making common cause against Hitler is functioning here.

The Federation, founded May 5, is believed to be the first such joint enterprise set up since the start of the war and precedes the recent similar group established in London.

Represented in the organization are the local British, Belgium, Norwegian, Free French, Czechoslovakian, Greek, Polish, Netherlands and Yugoslavian communities with a representative from each group on the General Committee that takes over-all supervision of the Federation's work. It is provided in the Constitution that only those nationalities which have formal local associations can become full-scale members. Since there is no Soviet association here the local pro-Allied Russian community is represented only unofficially by an individual who attempts to co-ordinate Soviet activities here with those of the Federation. An effort has also been made, so far unsuccessfully, to secure Chinese representation.

The major work of the Federation is in the field of propaganda where every effort is made to put the Allied cause before the public. John Alexander, British Press Attaché in Shanghai, heads the publicity sub-committee which works particularly in the newspaper and radio fields. Information and picture material is made available to newspapers, both English and Chinese, special articles are prepared by members of different communities presenting the case for their particular nations and background articles are written from time to time.

Radio Talks Arranged

In the field of radio weekly talks are arranged with each of the nine nations being given an opportunity to supply a speaker.

One of the major tasks of the Federation is to straighten out difficulties and complaints that inevitably arise. It is necessary, for example, to persuade the Greek representative that his nation will receive a wider hearing if his radio talk is given in English rather than his native Greek which only a handful of people would understand or listen to. Or the Norwegian representative must be persuaded to give up a selected article in favor of the Czech whose nation happens to be more newsworthy at the moment.

Most of the publicity is prepared in English, the language in greatest general use here among the newspaper-reading and radio-listening public. However, special efforts are made to win over the Chinese and a section is kept busy translating material and answering queries from Chinese reporters.

Some inroads have also been made in the Japanese community although the Japanese press and radio here, serving 90,000 Japanese, has not been broken down. Pamphlets and posters are sent a select Japanese mailing list and are passed out in the Japanese-occupied areas of the city. Similar efforts have been made in the districts where the majority of the 25,000 German refugees dwell. Such work has not yet been co-ordinated, however, and the German phase of the program so far has been secondary.

New Weekly Magazine

An Allied weekly magazine, the Argus, has recently made its appearance here and although it is not sponsored by the Federation its publishers work closely with the organization which assists it with pictures and articles. Similarly weekly motion pictures and news reels shown by Mr. Alexander's office are the product of the British Press office and not of the Federation although special nights are set aside for different national groups which have supported the venture wholeheartedly. In the same way the V campaign which recently swept Shanghai and saw the city covered with posters, stickers, pins, badges and other insignia bearing the symbol was not fostered by the Federation although it gave its full support and helped to push the idea throughout the City.

Efforts to start similar groups in Hong Kong and Singapore are reported to have failed, due to the fact that those cities lack the international complexion of Shanghai. With the Allied communities, other than the British, infinitesimal in those two British cities it was felt unnecessary to go to the trouble and expense of organizing a group on Shanghai's lines. This city, however, which is the melting pot of Asia, was considered ideal for a joint effort and its success to date supports that view.

Tojo Tells Japan of Need For 'Official Discipline'

TOKYO, Tuesday, Oct. 21 (AP)—Premier Gen. Eiki Tojo told his Cabinet today that "the enforcement of official discipline is extremely necessary in view of the current situation."

Following up yesterday's call to the Japanese people and fighting forces to display the "iron unity" necessary to bring the Empire through its "crucial hour," Premier Tojo ordered speed in dealing with administrative matters, but coupled this with a warning to the Cabinet to adhere to "theories and traditions" and to be considerate toward the public.

At a press conference, Koh Ishii of the Cabinet Information Board was asked by Axis correspondents whether the United States and Britain were obtaining northern Pacific bases in return for aid to Russia, but replied this was "very unlikely" and that negotiations between the United States and Japan would continue.

Cancels Visit

At the start of the conference Mr. Ishii said Premier Tojo would visit the conference, "something entirely unprecedented," but at the last minute he said the Premier could not make it today.

Meanwhile a Japanese Foreign Office-controlled newspaper renewed charges today that foreign elements in Thailand were trying to stir up opposition to Japan's plans for an East Asio co-prosperity sphere and suggested that Japan's assistance to the Thais would be a "helpful move."

In a front-page editorial, the Japan Times and Advertiser declared plotters were attempting to wreck Thailand's friendly relations with Japan and said that if they succeeded Japanese forces in neighboring French Indo-China would be faced with "a hostile frontier."

"In the circumstances, Japanese assistance to a friendly Bangkok State would be a helpful move without any purpose of threatening any surrounding countries," the editorial said.

Cabinet Meets

Premier Tojo presided over a Cabinet meeting which heard reports on foreign reaction to formation of his new Government. He also was received during the day by Emperor Hirohito for the first time since assuming the premiership. He spent an hour conferring at the Imperial Palace.

He also announced appointment of Haruhiko Nishi, now an adviser to the Japanese Embassy in Russia with the rank of Minister at Large, as Vice Foreign Minister.

Shigenori Togo, new Foreign Minister, in a statement to the Nation declared that "the ultimate goal of Japan's foreign policy lies in the maintenance and promotion of world peace, but we are firmly determined to defend our country whenever circumstances arise that menace the existence or sully the honor of the Japanese Empire."

Naval Strength

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Japanese Navy was rated today by an authoritative source as being "very powerful, efficient and well-manned and very strong against attack," but "extremely susceptible to economic blockade."

Many of the ships, he added, "look overburdened with armament."

This source listed the strength of the Japanese Navy, "as we know it of ships in commission," as follows:

Ten battleships with one more nearing completion; eight aircraft carriers; 11 eight-inch gun cruisers; six large, six-inch gun cruisers; 64 destroyers; 86 submarines.

Commenting on the situation in the Pacific, he said that Japan's occupation of southern French Indo-China this year "extends the facilities available to her to advance south." However, he said that Camranh Harbor, use of which Japan thus acquired, could not be considered a naval base.

If Thailand should be occupied, he said, "that would be a direct threat" to British Malaya and Singapore.

The modern naval base at Singapore, he said, has "all the necessary requirements to hold a fleet—a large fleet," but he asserted that British and United States bases at Hong Kong, Manila, and Guam were "not modern."

Guam, however, he saw as an important intermediate refuelling base between Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and Manila in the event of war between the United States and Japan.

Japanese Warning

PEIPING, Oct. 21 (AP)—Chinese papers under control of Japan's North China Army declared in a common editorial today that if America ignored Japanese warnings to preserve peace in the Pacific, "Japan must use force in a righteous war" to establish its co-prosperity sphere.

This was one of three points the editorial raised in discussing the meaning of the new Tojo Cabinet of Japan.

The others, it suggested, were "practical" measures to strengthen the Axis power in view of what it termed imminent Russian collapse, and strengthening of the Wang Ching-wei Nanking Government to help stop the "meaningless" resistance of the Chungking regime to Japan.

With inauguration of the new Cabinet, the Far East and the world shortly will enter a new phase, the editorial concluded.

Athlone Calls on Democracies For 'Most Drastic' War Means

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 21 (CP)—The Earl of Athlone told the Second Centenary convention at Queen's University that "we must not shrink from the most drastic means" to combat Naziism and urged the young generation to work for creation of a permanent postwar structure which would insure peace.

"What we seek," the Governor-General said, "is a way of life for all mankind—a permanent structure based on the solid foundations of international obligations, scrupulously observed and if need be rigidly and unhesitatingly enforced."

But he warned that the postwar structure would topple unless "carefully designed" and pleaded for a scientific outlook "untarnished by the stale prejudices of the past."

Immediate Need

"But at the moment," he added, "we have a more immediate problem of destroying or neutralizing that form of canker among the German people of which Hitler and Naziism are the outward and visible forms."

The necessity for coping with the immediate danger did not mean that the greater and more remote problem of creating a new world order had to be postponed, he pointed out, however.

"Consideration of the latter can run parallel with the former, and in fact it should do so, so that those who live under the fear and lash of barbaric tyranny may know that freedom lies ahead and that deliverance when it comes will be no temporary loosening of the bonds," the Governor-General said.

"It will be for you (younger people) to work out the solution . . . to create a new international order in which mankind can live in peace. . . ."

Federation Faulty

The Governor-General said he doubted that a European Federation would be far-reaching enough. It might merely increase the size of the "competitive divisions" and lay the foundation for a future conflict of even more gigantic dimensions than any in the past.

"But we can at any rate say that the present political organization of more than 70 sovereign states without any unity is as much an anachronism as would be a split-up of the United States into an anarchy of 48 States," he said.

"So when you come to consider the problem you will find that you are face to face with a situation very similar to that which confronted the originators of the American Constitution.

"Today as then, a disunited collection of sovereign states cannot avoid war or safeguard individual freedom or create civilized and progressive conditions inside their own territories unless they can agree to subject themselves to a single constitutional law."

New Radio Setup Lauded by Mutual

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—A "white paper" issued today by the Mutual Broadcasting System declared the Federal Communications Commission's recent revision of chain broadcasting regulations "will benefit the radio industry, the public, and the advertiser."

After discussing the changes under four headings—equal opportunity for network option time, two-year contracts and licenses, postponement of regulations prohibiting operation of more than one competing network by one company, and postponement of other regulations to Nov. 15—the paper said:

"The changes go as far as anyone could reasonably expect to obviate the complaints which were most generally and vigorously urged against the regulations, namely, that by completely forbidding network option time and by limiting network-affiliate contracts to a maximum of one year, they unduly disturbed the network broadcasting structure."

"It is significant that Mutual was the only national network organization to petition the Commission for amendments to the regulations."

Diverting Money To Defense Canada's Check on Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The answer to the question "Can inflation be checked?" depends most of all on the extent to which the people are determined to combat it, according to a recent review published by the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Describing inflation as a "normal hazard of war" the review declares that the means to combat it are more highly developed, as the Government is diverting a large and growing portion of the money incomes of Canadians toward war purposes. Government controls and regulations have been applied more rapidly and thoroughly:

One of the more fundamental lines of attack is to reduce spending by curtailing money incomes, through such means as taxation, voluntary and compulsory loans from the public, wage and salary controls, it is explained. Another approach is to restrict spending directly by rationing and limitation of production, combined with price control.

Such means have the advantage of being selective in that they do reduce spending on the things to which they are applied; and if most of the avenues are strictly controlled, as in Germany and to a lesser degree in England, then such direct methods are highly effective in reducing the total of spending and this in combating inflation.

British Supplies Sent to Russia

LONDON, Oct. 21 (CP)—Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, said Oct. 19 in a speech quoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation that Britain supplied Russia with "very substantial quantities" of rubber, tin, aluminum, lead, steel, jute, and woollen cloth in the first three months of the German war against the Soviet.

Mr. Dalton said the Soviet forces also were supplied with "several million" pair of boots.

5,750,000,000 in U. S. —Mostly on the Wing

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 21

How many birds are there in the United States?

Roger Tory Peterson, Educational Director of the National Audubon Society, spent five years studying bird census data trying to find the answer.

His conclusion, given yesterday to the Audubon Society's 37th annual convention:

The American bird population is approximately 5,750,000,000.

Peaceful Tahiti Becomes Key To War Effort in Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAPEETE, Tahiti—Every island within 1,000 miles of this key Pacific point is now on a full wartime basis.

A year ago the flag of Free France was hoisted over Tahiti in the name of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Since then the islands that have been governed from Papeete—the Gambiers, Tuomotus, Marquesas, and Society Islands, have conscripted natives, sent them to Tahiti for elementary training, where they were subsequently sent to New Zealand by the hundreds. They now are lined side by side with other Free France forces in Damascus. Even the far Cook Islands and others under the dominion of Great Britain and New Zealand are supplying what they can in man power. Another contingent of men in uniform will shortly leave for New Zealand, thence to Palestine.

More than a thousand soldiers drill daily in the streets of Papeete, and a hundred more "secret" police in blue uniforms are conspicuous in Papeete and other parts of this island. Antiaircraft guns mounted on caterpillar trucks are on the alert. From several forts high in the hills overlooking the broad Pacific soldiers maintain a 24-hour vigil.

The thousands of islands across this broadest portion of the Pacific are busily contributing supplies and materials for supplies, too. The glycerine obtained from copra, dried meat of the coconut, becomes nitroglycerine and other explosives.

With the recent rise in price, natives on islands scattered from New Zealand to the Marquesas, the distance from Los Angeles to New York, are drying the coconut meat and sending it by inter-island steamers and sailboats to Tahiti, where it is being transshipped to Mexico and the United States. Tahiti's one warehouse, 300 feet long, is bulging with copra for lack of ships to make the 3,600-mile voyage to America. Another warehouse is being constructed alongside.

Production of phosphates, a war essential, goes on in various islands thousands of miles distant—some under the de Gaulle Free France flag, others under a British mandate. They are scattered from Makatea, only 127 miles from Tahiti, to Nauru and its neighbor, Ocean Island, more than 1,000 miles northwest of Fiji.

Nauru produced 1,000,000 tons of phosphate annually until it was shelled last December by a German armed freighter, putting it temporarily out of commission. Makatea's average is around 160,000 annual tons. Ocean Island, 150,000 tons. British, Norwegian, and other vessels come and carry it away. Practically all of Makatea's 1940 output was loaded on Japanese ships. But no more.

The immediate result of French Oceanic's shipments of war materials has been the establishment of a dollar credit in America. Essential foods and supplies long unavailable here are beginning to come by ship. For three weeks during July Free France in the Pacific had no flour, consequently no bread. Sugar from the one factory on Tahiti is rationed at two pounds a person each month, still the single mill's production is inadequate even for Tahiti.

Luxuries are limited not only by the lack of shipping to carry them here but because such goods must be bought with dollar credit, since the franc is valueless on the American market. Kerosene and flashlight batteries, condiments, canned fruits and vegetables are among the commodities affected. Ships formerly making the trek from Australia to America and Canada, being owned in New Zealand, are being taken into Atlantic service. Two or three Danish ships seized in American ports will supplant them.

Half of Japanese Leave Hong Kong

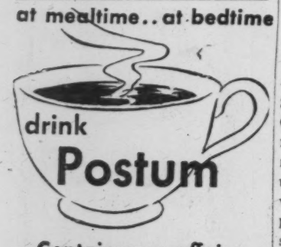
By the Associated Press

Hong Kong, Oct. 21

Two hundred and thirty-eight Japanese—exactly half the Japanese population of this British Crown Colony—have departed from Hong Kong since the freezing of Japanese credits here July 26, it was disclosed today.

Many of those remaining plan to leave as soon as they can liquidate their business assets. Most are going to Canton, Formosa, or Japan.

at mealtime.. at bedtime



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Failure of German Luftwaffe Mystery of Soviet Campaign

By Theo. von Merk
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The part played by the Luftwaffe in the Russian campaign has been a strange chapter in the conflict. The Russians appear to have destroyed the fable of the invincible Nazi Air Force.

Britain, thought badly outnumbered and unprepared, had shown in an heroic eight months battle from September 1940 to May 1941 that the morale of a free people is more than a match for the robot machines and the robot brutality of a most powerfully armed aggressor. But Britain suffered severe punishment for this first defeat it inflicted on the Luftwaffe.

The Russians, better prepared than Britain was more than one year ago, have gone further and shown that the proud Nazi air armada, can be kept from its goal.

In all previous campaigns, the Luftwaffe had brought on a decision in blitzkrieg tempo. The reckless bombing of traffic centers, lines of communication, open cities, retreating troops had knocked out the former opponents of the Nazis.

In Russia armies have apparently retreated in good order; there has been no disorganization as in the Netherlands, Belgium, or France. Little has been heard of the wiping out of whole divisions by air attacks.

Light Raid on Moscow

For 17 weeks the Germans have been half an hour's flight from Moscow and even closer to Leningrad. Yet air raids on the Capital have been on a comparatively small scale. Some times for a whole week, Moscow has enjoyed quiet nights. If the Germans visited the capital at all, they did not come in great numbers and few penetrated the defenses. Lenningrad only recently has had severe raids and these were still lighter than one would expect in view of the close proximity of the Nazi lines.

The Russians certainly are better prepared than were the western democracies. Moreover they have learned to fight relentlessly and to employ machines like the Nazis, a lesson the democracies took to heart quite late. But that alone would not explain the situation in Eastern Europe.

It will be recalled that when Hitler bullied Austria into submission, he threatened to send 5,000 bombers at an hour's notice unless his terms were accepted. At Munich, he used a similar threat. When he took Prague, he warned that he would send 10,000 planes within a few hours, should the Czech Government refuse to comply with his wishes.

Warsaw was actually bombed for days by more than 1,000 planes. Rotterdam was smashed by a similar number. Some nights of the blitz from 1,000 to 2,000 planes swarmed over England.

Plane Shortage Seen

No such fantastic concentration of power has been used on one spot in Russia. Hitler appears not to have enough planes and pilots for such concentrated attacks on the 2,000-mile battle front.

Such an assumption may seem incredible since the legend has grown up that the numbers of German planes and pilots are practically inexhaustible. Charles Lindbergh did much to propogate this legend. He once declared that the Nazi plane factories produced more aircrafts in one week than the United States Army possessed. He also declared that the Russian Air Force was inferior, while the Nazi Luftwaffe was so strong it could wipe out the combined Allied and Russian forces.

The Battle of Britain punctured that legend. The Russian campaign would seem to have shattered it.

The Nazis have had every opportunity to send vast air fleets to paralyze Russian transportation. So far they have failed to do so. They have taken a terrific beating from the British ever since they started shifting their forces to the Russian front—which was a few weeks before they actually invaded Russia.

The RAF has been able to fly deep into Germany and blast away at vital German cities and armament plants, as well as lines of communications, almost without encountering any resistance from the Luftwaffe.

Nazi fliers practically have disappeared from their bases in Sicily. North Africa has been at the mercy of the RAF.

During the past month, the RAF several times has sent more planes into Germany on one single night than the Luftwaffe could dispatch to England during the entire month.

Exaggeration Possible

The cause of this change in air warfare seems to be, firstly, that the Nazis had far fewer planes and a far smaller plane production than they and their sympathizers wanted us to believe. No less an authority than the Essener National Zeitung, owned by Air Chief Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, gave an indication of this last year. It virtually admitted that the German Air Force did not exceed 16,000 planes, with a monthly production of about 2,000 to 3,000.

Whole some persons hold that RAF attacks have reduced the Nazi plane output, others believe that new plants, distributed all over the continent, have increased Germany's plane capacity. There is hardly any way of proving either contention. But what can be proved is that the United States produces almost 2,000 planes a month by now, while the British and Russians have a combined output of 5,000 a month. That would indicate why the Nazis can not achieve such a numerical superiority as they had until last spring.

The second reason appears to be that the Luftwaffe had to go through five campaigns, knocking out Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France before it attacked Britain one year ago. Weak as the resistance may have been in these battles, the Luftwaffe suffered at least some losses in planes and men. While planes could be produced at the assembling line, pilots had to be carefully trained for many months.

The RAF had had only minor losses in men when the Battle of England began. That was one of the reasons why British pilots outdid the Nazis and shot down at least three to every plane they lost themselves. That cost the Luftwaffe its best-trained veteran pilots.

Then came the costly campaigns in Africa, Greece, Yugoslavia and Crete with even heavier losses. Altogether a large proportion of Germany's crack pilots had been shot out of the air before the Russian campaign began. In this campaign again they faced a new, fresh, unexhausted enemy.

No matter how enormous may have been the initial German reserves in pilots and planes—which incidentally must be outdated now—the present situation must be very different.

Moreover, equally important with planes and pilots are ground crews for the maintenance of an air fleet. It has been estimated that one pilot in the air needs about 30 to 40 highly trained persons on the ground. A German air force of 35,000 planes, which some experts maintain Hitler had ready, would require over 1,000,000 specialists on the ground. It is doubtful whether that number, plus an army of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 skilled workers for the armament industry, could be found in the Reich. Even if Hitler had the planes, he would have to restrict the number he throws into battle.

OPM Orders Virtual Ban On Civilian Use of Copper

Continued from Page 1

will take one-third of the 1942 supply.

Any metal containing 50 per cent copper will come under the order.

Items to be hit the hardest fall into seven general categories: building supplies and hardware; house furnishings and equipment; dress accessories, jewelry, gifts and novelties; burial equipment; automotive, trailer and tractor equipment; and miscellaneous groups running all the way from fire-fighting apparatus to toys.

Variety in the list ranges from automobile heaters to vending machines, beauty parlor equipment to book ends; perfume atomizers to curtain rods; upholsterers tacks to memorial tablets; letter boxes to elevators.

Restrictions on the use of copper in building construction, effective Nov. 1, will not apply to minor repairs or maintenance on existing buildings where no substitute can be found for the copper in use. Replacements are forbidden.

New light was thrown on the OPM's recent construction limitation order today by Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, answering a query from Senator Alexander Wiley, (R) of Wisconsin. The SPAB policy prohibits use of critical metals such as steel, copper, brass, bronze, or aluminum, in nondefense public or private construction begun during the emergency.

Mr. Nelson denied the SPAB policy is a "blanket stop building order."

"Such basic building materials as lumber, brick, stone, mortar, concrete and the various clay products are not particularly scarce, are not under priority control, and hence may be obtained freely for any building job whatever," he explained. "The man who plans a construction job which uses only those materials and does not involve the use of steel, copper and brass components is as free to go ahead now as he was a year ago."

Mr. Nelson told Senator Wiley he thought the nature of the new construction policy had been "somewhat misunderstood."

Scrap Metal Hunt Pushed by Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

For the past several years there have been sporadic efforts to gather scrap iron, copper, and other metals that Japan needs for its war.

Iron manhole covers have been replaced by concrete as have iron street lamp posts. The great iron gates opening into the grounds of the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo have been torn down and the iron fence before the Navy Ministry has been replaced with a picket fence of wood.

Now a nation-wide campaign is underway, backed by an Imperial Ordinance, to seek all metal that can be spared from the millions of households in the Nation, particularly iron and copper.

At present citizens are to be paid at rates "based on official quotations" for the metal turned over although the Planning Board has warned, "If necessity arises the Government will make it compulsory" for individuals and organizations to turn over articles which are not considered necessary or which ersatz material can be substituted for."

Argentine Lawmakers Arrive in the U. S.

International

Deputies of Argentine National Congress

They arrived in New York on the liner Brazil as guests of the Department of State. Left to right, they are: Dr. Jose Luis Cantilo, President of the Chamber of Deputies; Dr. Raul Damonte Taborda, President of the Committee Investigating Anti-Argentine Activities; Dr. Juan I. Cooke; Dr. Armando G. Antille; Juan Simon Padros; Dr. Nicanor De Costa Mendes; Americo Ghioldi; Dr. Adolfo Lanus; Dr. Fernado De Prat Guy; Americo Peretti, and Alejandro Gancedo.

Nazi Exposure in Argentina To Continue and Go Deeper

By Roland Hall Sharp
Latin-American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Argentina has only begun to expose and suppress the Nazi "fifth column" that is today working "furiously," in the words of Raul Damonte Taborda, Chairman of the Anti-Nazi Investigation in Buenos Aires, to set up "South American Quislings" and conquer the Western Hemisphere from within.

Checked by vigorous defensive action in Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, and elsewhere, the Nazis have been driven deeper underground, but are still dangerous, Señor Damonte said soon after arriving from Argentina with a visiting congressional delegation.

Led by Jose Luis Cantilo, speaker of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, the 21 visitors from the Rio de La Plata are honored guests in this capital.

Following swiftly the signature in Buenos Aires of the first commercial treaty with the United States since 1853, this official visit gives visible emphasis to the desire of both countries for more understanding and collaboration.

Washington observers of the Latin-American scene view the beginnings of a more sympathetic approach to Argentine-United States relations as one of the most hopeful single factors in defending the Western Hemisphere, and safeguarding its heritage of independence for 21 nations embracing 250,000,000 people.

Began Warning in 1938

Señor Damonte Taborda in 1938 warned his fellow countrymen of the Nazi danger in their midst, but had to wait three years before Congress would authorize an official investigation.

He gives this message of assurance to readers of The Christian Science Monitor:

"Argentina and the United States must draw more closely together. Our people predominantly know that their destiny is linked with yours. The differences that have divided us are capable of solution, and we in Argentina are increasingly awake to the necessity of solving them."

Other members of the delegation expressed similar views with varying degrees of restraint. Two forces are tugging at Argentina, and this inner conflict is reflected in current political tension there, centering in the Chamber of Deputies from which this delegation is drawn.

The older, more conservative force is steeped in traditions of coolness toward the United States.

It is literally only a period of months since the other force has risen into public prominence. This force is represented dramatically by Señor Damonte Taborda's uprooting of Nazi intrigue. Accion Argentina, militant Anti-Nazi organization claiming 500,000 or more members, has also been in the forefront of action toward defending Argentina and aiding the embattled democracies.

Will Take Another Year

Señor Damonte Taborda reports that the work of his Commission is going forward during his absence. At least a year more will be required, he feels, to ferret out and eliminate the menace of a Nazi subversive movement.

After the congressional delegation has sailed home from New York on Nov. 8, he plans to stay over and avail himself of information and technical assistance in this country before returning to complete his investigation.

The immediate danger to the Western Hemisphere lies in a continent-wide network of Nazi intrigue, Señor Damonte Taborda said as we walked up and down the marble halls and staircases of the Pan American Union at the official reception last night.

The setting was semi-tropical—almost tropical—except for the autumnal air that permitted only a partial rolling back of the great glass gable above the patio. Congressmen and diplomats from all of the American republics and some foreign powers mingled in the colorful assembly.

Señora de Damonte Taborda, a black lace mantilla falling gracefully over her shoulders, walked with us and revealed a crisp grasp of the English languag eby supplying at times just the word her husband sought as he "practiced" his English. With the 11 señors are ten señoras. Their gay, vivacious Spanish enlivened conversation, just as earlier in the evening it had filled the reception room on their arrival at Union Station, as though a bit of Buenos Aires had dropped from the sky into Washington.

Made Familiar Scene

Graceful palms of several varieties, the splashing fountain and macaws dozing on their perches among the foliage of varnished green, reproduced in October a scene familiar to the South Americans in their own countries.

Between many interruptions due to Señor Damonte Taborda's popularity, he developed his main theme:

"We do not need to fear invasion at this time. But we have no time to lose in defending ourselves against hidden plots.

"Now the Nazis are trying hard to prepare the way for 'Quislings' who will betray their countries. If any South Americans fall into this trap, they will be the first victims of Nazi plans to conquer this hemisphere.

"The Nazis want only to use them, and then thrust them aside. Berlin's plan is to send German administrations to any part of South America that might be undermined."

Asked about the points of greatest danger for Nazi intrigue in Argentina, he said that Buenos Aires, capital city with its 2,500,000 population, is the main objective. But in remote regions, notably Misiones on the tropical borderlands near German concentrations in southern Brazil and Uruguay, highly organized Nazi cells have been exposed.

The delegation was received at noon today by President Roosevelt. Through Thursday they will be in Washington and environs. Then to Williamsburg, Va., Detroit, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and New York, with a week there before sailing.

The visitors are official guests of Speaker Sam Reyburn of the U. S. House of Representatives, and are repaying a visit made to Argentina by a North American group of Congressmen.

In addition to Speaker Cantilo, Deputy Damonte Taborda and their senoras they are: Armando G. Antille and Senora, Juan I. Cooke and Senora, Nicanor Costa Mendez and Senora, Alejandro Gancedo and Senora, America Ghioldi and Senora, Adolfo Lanus and Senora, Fernando de Prat Gay and Senora, Juan Simon Padros, Americo Peretti, Secretary of the Delegation, and Senora de Peretti.

German Offensive Veering to South

Continued from Page 1

units of Adolf Hitler's own Elite Guard and reported that Rostov might soon become a pivotal point for a gigantic new encirclement movement to take the Basin.

The Russians admitted a retirement to previously prepared lines when the Germans resumed their advance on Taganrog, 30 miles west of Rostov in the Black Sea area, without, however, specifically saying whether the City itself had been surrendered. The Germans had actually announced its capture.

On Central Front

On the Central Front the Soviet communiqué mentioned Mozhaisk, 57 miles directly west of the Capital, and Maloyaroslavets, 65 miles southwest, and again reverted to Kalinin, 95 miles northwest, in telling of the areas of severest fighting, thus indicating the Germans had not advanced appreciably beyond those centers.

A Tass News Agency dispatch said, however, that in one phase of the action the Germans had gained a foothold a few kilometers east of Mozhaisk, but had been halted by a counterattacking Russian force.

Meanwhile the German High Command, in a special communiqué, announced that Dagoe Island, off Estonia, had been captured, thus wiping out the powerful Russian Naval and air base on the group of Islands in the Baltic off the Estonian coast. The Germans previously had announced capture of Oesel, Muhu and Vormsi Islands in the group.

Credited to Infantry

The capture of Dagoe Island was credited to an infantry division which made a surprise landing on the island's southern tip Oct. 12. Ten days of stubborn fighting followed, during which the Germans "systematically combed" the island for Red troops, it was said.

Three thousand prisoners were taken and six coastal artillery batteries were silenced, the High Command added.

Germans said with the taking of Dagoe all Russian resistance in the Baltic area was broken.

Military advices reaching London said strong Russian counterattacks had slackened the German drive, but that the Germans were moving reinforcements from the Leningrad area to bolster Gen. Fedor von Bock's left wing striking from the Kalinin sector toward Moscow.

London military experts estimated the Germans had 50 divisions—about 750,000 men—and 4,000 tanks to fight on after a short breathing spell on the central front.

In the north, no reports came of attacks on Leningrad, while the Moscow Radio announced that German troops had been forced to withdraw in the Murmansk area in the Arctic.

Battle Lines in Russia

By a Staff Artist

Latest Developments in Nazi Offensive

Shaded sections denote approximate territory occupied by German forces. Arrows indicate main points of attack around Moscow and the Sea of Azov. Kuibyshev, to which the American Embassy has migrated, and which is stated, without official confirmation, to have been designated the provisional Capital of Russia, is seen in the top right-hand corner.

Hull Asks Neutral Changes Before It Is 'Too Late'

Continued from Page 1

Oklahoma, and Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island.

Russian Needs

3. W. Averell Harriman, who headed the American military mission to Moscow, reported to President Roosevelt at further length today on the need for speed and more speed in getting arms to Russia. Mr. Harriman let it be known that he has "great confidence" in the strength and tenacity of Russian resistance and it is evident that American plans to keep the supplies going to the Russian front—wherever it may be—rests upon the judgment that there will be no sudden capitulation.

4. To further the speeding up of this aid to the Soviet forces, the Government announced today that it has advanced Russia $30,000,000 out of the stabilization fund against gold which will be sent to this country. A prior advance of $10,000,000 to help defray other arms purchases had already been made. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, in disclosing this step, emphasized that it was a purchase of gold, not a loan.

5. Illustrative of the impact which such developments in the war as the change of Governments in Japan, the attack on the Kearny by a German submarine and the consequent fatalities among the crew and the reverse in Russia have on Congressional sentiment is the appeal by Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, that the United States seek the right to establish bases in Siberia to forestall the possibility of an Axis attack upon the United States through Alaska.

Defense Aid Urged

6. Floyd B. Odlum, Director of OPM's contract distribution division, disclosed today he has certified seven Middle West communities as entitled to special consideration in the negotiation of defense contracts because they face unemployment due to the application of priorities.

Mr. Odlum told the Senate Committee Investigating National Defense that the seven communities were in addition to three already certified. The seven are Grand Rapids, Mich.; Eatonton, Ga.; Greenville, Mich.; Ripon, Wis.; Newton and Kellogg, Iowa, and Mansfield, Ohio.

The towns face unemployment running as high as 60 per cent, he explained, unless immediate remedial action is taken. He reviewed the circumstances in the communities.

Plea for Repeal

While Mr. Hull was urging immediate action in behalf of arming the merchant ships, Senator Bridges, co-author of an amendment for outright repeal of the act itself, announced that he would seek to get a Senate Foreign Relations Committee vote on his proposal. He said that Senator Gurney, Senator Austin and he, none of whom are members of the Committee, would ask to be heard on it.

Mr. Hull was never more vigorous and forthright than he was today in declaring that it would be "little short of criminal negligence" to withhold armed protection from American ships and crews. Although the hearing was behind closed doors today, the Secretary's formal statement was released.

"One of the greatest mistakes that we could possibly make would be to base our policy upon an assumption that we are secure, when, if the assumption should prove erroneous, the fact of having so acted would lay us completely open to hostile invasion," he said.

Need for Self-Defense

"When American ships are being wantonly and unlawfully attacked with complete disregard of life and property, it is absurd to forego any legitimate measures that may be helpful toward self-defense. It is especially absurd to continue to tie our hands by a provision of law which prohibits arming our merchant vessels for their own defense.

"I repeat, the highest duty of this government is to safeguard the security of our nation. The basic consideration is that measures and methods of defense shall be made effective when and where needed. They are now needed especially on the high seas and in those areas which must be preserved from invasion if the full tide of the movement of world conquest is not to beat at our gates.

"It would be little short of criminal negligence to proceed on the hope that some happy chance or chances will save us from a fate like that which has befallen so many other countries in the world."

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—October 21, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Ruth Norman Scours New York for Actors For CBS Television Programs

By Mary Ellen Green

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ruth Norman, casting director of television for the Columbia Broadcasting System, rested her chin in her hand, and stared reflectively across the desk.

"Problems? I really haven't any," she said.

She thought a moment more, and then answered brightly, "Not unless you count trying to find a young and attractive couple who really don't know how to dance."

Each week Miss Norman interviews at least 25 people, ranging in profession from former vaudeville stars, unemployed actors, and night club entertainers to politicians, political scientists, and child prodigies. Out of the conglomeration she must extract enough television talent to fill the 15-hours-a-week programs Columbia is now authorized to present under the experimental license W2XAB.

Not an Easy Job

It is not an easy job. Consider the case of the two dancers. The program was what is called in television lingo a "how-to-do-it" program. A how-to-do-it program is one which is educational. It teaches you—sitting in your own living room—how to do something, change a tire, put up a jar of pickles, or, as in this case, dance. Two Arthur Murray instructors were to teach. A boy and a girl, young and attractive, who didn't know a fox-trot from a waltz had to learn, right there in the studio.

"I finally located a couple," Miss Norman said, "after telephoning almost every personnel director in the city and interviewing I don't know how many people. Besides finding out whether the boy and girl were photogenic, I had to make certain that they could make an audience understand how they were learning to dance, without, of course, over-projecting, one of the weaknesses of many television performers."

Two and a half years ago Miss Norman, bored with department store work, wangled a letter of introduction to Gilbert Seldes, director of television programs for CBS. Miss Norman became Mr. Seldes' assistant. She is now the only woman on CBS's television staff; and, for that matter, she is the only woman in the United States holding an important job in the television field. Besides casting, she helps with scripts, lights, color, direction, program selection, and all the problems with which a new medium must contend.

Unlike Any Other Medium

"In television," Miss Norman said, "everything is combined—stage, movies, and radio. But television is unlike any other medium in that it deals with both the eye and the ear, and it deals with them right now. You can't retake a television program. You can't cut undesirable scenes. The man at the control panel may be able to clarify the image, increase or decrease the sound, but he cannot alter substantially what is going on on the set in front of him. The program must be good the first time.

"Another great difference is that most of the 5,000 receivers at which we beam our programs are located in homes. Our programs are aimed at small audiences. They cannot be presented on the same magnificent scale that programs are in the movies or the theater. In the first place, we don't have enough money to invest a lot of it in a one-night extravaganza! And, in the second place, we're not sure that people sitting quietly at home react in exactly the same way as people seated in a huge theater or movie house.

"The performer, too, must change his pace. If he were to project an emotion as he normally would on the stage, he would scare a television audience. He must learn to be more subtle, because a good television program, we believe, is one which gives to the audience a feeling of participation."

The CBS television studio at 15 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City, is a huge, barren room, a great deal like a movie studio. It can be divided into sets decorated appropriately for a given program. The children's story program, for example, is presented against plain white backdrops. The actual mechanism of the program is fairly simple. A pretty young girl is seated in an armchair reading a fairy tale to a child who is curled up on a hassock at her feet. At the side of the set a man is drawing pictures on an easel to illustrate the story.

Two cameras, one stationary and one mobile, record the image. Guided by the director, the mobile camera, which is pulled by two stagehands, moves around the set picking up at different angles expressions of dismay or enjoyment as they pass over the child's face. From time to time the camera switches to the storyteller's face or to the illustrations. The characters never know when they are being photographed, and their one job is to look natural. To find the right child for the program, Miss Norman estimates that she interviewed every child actor in New York City.

Miss Norman's background prepared her unsually well for this kind of work. Whether she is casting a how-to-do-it program, a discussion program featuring prominent people, or an entertainment program starring trick dogs or roller skaters, she always seems to know where to find the person she wants. A graduate of the Missouri School of Journalism, she got a job soon after graduation with Eve La Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theater. Although she eventually ended up as business manager, she worked at one time or another as wardrobe manager, casting director, and program director.

During the two and a half years that Miss Norman has been with Columbia, she has had an opportunity to study all the different phases of producing television programs. Her next ambition is to become a program director, something she comes very close to being at the moment.

Although the defense program will probably impede the development of television—shortages in essential materials will curtail the production of television sets—Miss Norman is confident that television eventually will be the great advertising and entertainment medium.

As casting director of television for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Ruth Norman must find enough television talent to fill the 15 hours a week of programs Columbia now presents. Besides casting, she helps with scripts, lights, color, direction, and program selection. She is the only woman in the United States holding an important job in the television field. Hers is fascinating work.

Try Inviting Some Lonesome Freshmen to Supper

By Flora Graves Pease

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Entertaining, with a reason behind it other than mere social obligation, is quite likely to have real verve, momentum, and general joyousness. No exception to this rule is the baked bean party which we're going to describe.

College, at first, was new and exciting for Susan from Montana, and Letty Ann from Texas. Especially thrilling were the Memorial dining hall, the attractively appointed tables, the merry chatter of a hundred girls or more, the pleasant odor of food. Days quickly passed into weeks, and weeks into a month.

Then, in a moment of confidence, they confessed to Jan, a girl who lived at home while attending the university, that they envied her. Not that the grub wasn't good, as they phrased it, but it would be grand to be home, just for dinner, once in a while. And they wouldn't be until the Christmas holidays.

Jan had an idea. It was promptly relayed to her mother. "Next Saturday night? Of course."

"Can't we make it a primitive New England affair, baked beans, and everything that goes with them," suggested Jan, "and can't we invite boys?"

"Boys, by all means," her mother agreed.

The setting for the supper was as homey and quaint as they could make it, even to a lamp in the center of the table. Great grandmother Curwen's blue and white woven coverlet was used for a tablecloth. It was just the thing to accompany the blue edged plates that Jan and her mother had collected. They loved those plates which they had picked up, some at auctions, one or two at an antique shop, a few from the second-hand man.

Amber goblets, modern though old in spirit, and a truly old bean pot that was interesting enough to come to the table, added appropriate touches, as did a pair of brown Benningtonware oval dishes, which were used for cole slaw and potato salad. Mounds of "good enough to eat" apples, glowing with color, trimmed up with their own foliage, made a gay note of color under the lamp. A platter, blue edged like the plates, and bearing the hallmark of an English potter, held "choosit" salads. As the word implies, these were take-your-choice affairs, each arranged on an upcurled lettuce leaf. There were three fillings to choose from: cabbage and pineapple with mayonnaise; apple and celery with old-fashioned "boiled" dressing; and green pepper, onion rings, and beet with French dressing.

This was Mrs. Curwen's menu, simple but delicious and homey.

Menu

Baked Beans — Baked Ham
Potato Salad — Cole Slaw
Brown Bread — Nut Bread
'Choosit' Salads
Deep Dish Apple Pie with Cream
Hermits — Apple Juice

And this is the way she cooked her beans.

1 pound beans
½ cup dark molasses
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon mustard
1 small onion
½ pound salt fat pork

Pick over beans and soak them overnight. In the morning, drain them and parboil in hot water with a pinch of soda until outer shells crack when exposed to air. Put in bean pot. Pour on molasses. Add salt, mustard, and onion. Place salt pork on top. Fill pot with hot water until beans are almost covered. Bake in a moderate oven seven hours. Remove onion before serving. (Hot water should be added from time to time when needed. If beans become blackened on top, it is because they are being baked too rapidly.) Six servings.

A late afternoon hike preceded supper; and before starting out, each member of the party was given a yard of stout cord and told to bring back a bundle of faggots, gathered in the woods, for an after-supper fire. Hills bright with autumn foliage and violet-blue asters, and air sweet with the scent of falling pine needles, whetted appetites. Faggot gathering was fun, and scorned was he who tied his bundle with a granny knot!

Upon their return, the sight of the homey, quaintly set table brought out whoops of joy from the hikers.

In the living room the ample fireplace awaited the several bundles of faggots, and after supper they were consumed, one at a time, casting a rosy glow on the circle of happy faces. When all the sticks were reduced to glowing embers, a pair of corn poppers was brought out, and soon Mrs. Curwen's big yellow mixing bowl held a billowy mound of snowy popcorn that defied one with its irresistibly tempting odor.

When goodnights were being said, one lad shyly informed his hostess, "I like your home. It's the only place I ever dared to throw an apple core in the fire. Somehow, I felt you didn't care."

Building Home Happiness

Readers of the "Building Home Happiness" series, which appeared on this page a short time ago, were invited to send in letters telling how they had met similar problems in their married experience. Many helpful letters have come in, and we wish we had room on the Today's Woman page to share all of them with our readers. Today we print the fourth of the six letters chosen for publication.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

All this bright, sunny morning, as I worked about our little home, sniffing the pungent spiciness of pepper relish simmering on the stove, I have been thinking of the statement, in Jessie Wiley Voils' first article on "Building Home Happiness," that selfishness is one of the basic reasons for marital discord, and of how my husband and I can trace all of our problems to that one source.

As I pinned clothes on the line with no fear of enemy planes overhead, I suddenly realized how trivial were our lessons in unselfishness, compared with those now being learned by our brothers and sister in war-torn countries. Theirs is the lesson of complete selflessness—giving up home, family, and life itself for their country's sake.

But let me return to our experiences stemming from selfishness, self-centeredness, and self-will. From the very first, we have both had our lessons to learn. When we were engaged, John announced firmly that he wanted to take me home to meet and visit his family on our honeymoon. That was certainly not my idea of a wedding trip, and I hinted as much, but at the crestfallen expression in his eyes I saw my mistake and acquiesced, somewhat belatedly, to his plan. Nor have I ever ceased to be grateful for that decision.

Although John is now a naturalized American citizen, he was born and brought up in another country. What I learned there of his family, background, and upbringing gave me a better understanding of John than could years of observation here at home. Quite as a blow came the realization, while there, that his old friends were looking me over very coolly to see if I deserved as fine a man as John.

A week or so before our marriage, John was transferred from the city where I had always lived to an office hundreds of miles away. Never will I forget the loneliness of those first few months away from home. Not until I realized that any expression of homesickness, really selfishness on my part, disturbed John, did I finally conquer that weakness.

Petty selfishness, such as dismay over sharing a clothes closet, doing without new clothes, theater tickets, and frequent dining-out — we have learned to give up cheerfully enough. John's big sacrifice, to my mind, has been the inconvenience of traveling three hours a day, sometimes more, to and from his business in the city. We had concluded, as our baby boy became a toddler, that he needed a yard to run in, a porch to play on, and a room of his own. The only locality where we could afford a house of the type we desired was 35 miles out of the city. After much debate, we moved there. For sonny and me, the move has been ideal. But for John, who arises at six to leave the house before seven, and then returns at 7:15, and often not till 11—the distance constitutes a hardship. Daily my heart goes out to him, and to all the other commuting husbands on our street, for their cheerful sacrifice of self for their families.

Our greatest bugaboo is self-will! Polite friends often comment, "No wonder your son is so determined, just look at his parents!" Less friendly people might class us as bossy or stubborn. Long ago I learned that the slight satisfaction I might gain from "getting my way" in an argument was as nothing compared with John's unhappiness that an argument had occurred. It is still a conscious effort on my part to say, "Which do you prefer, so and so, or thus and thus?" rather than "I think so and so, don't you?" And many is the time I slip up, even now—but at least I am learning! Mother is constantly amazed at my deferment to John's wishes, when planning trips, week-end activities, or choice of entertainment or guests—but to me it is a source of happiness to know that John is doing what he wishes in the little time he has free from business.

Bit by bit we are learning together what co-ordination and co-operation really are, and what happiness they bring.

Mrs. X. D.

By a Staff Photographer

This is the homey, old-fashioned supper table provided for the lonesome Freshmen, as described in the article above. The sight of this quaintly set table brought whoops of joy from the young guests.

On the Soapbox—Please Omit Foreign Phrases

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Caledonia, Ill.

There are certain writers, directing their efforts to an American audience, who seem to have a foreign language complex. Through their articles, stories, and books, they sprinkle French words and phrases like pink sugar on a birthday cake. Sometimes a Latin quotation creeps in, and occasionally, whole sentences or stanzas in German.

I am an American, and it annoys me no end to bump into foreign words when I am indulging the pleasurable habit of reading. Why do some writers do it? Is it to display how highly educated they are? To impress their readers with the fact that they have spent so many years in a foreign country that they even think in the adopted tongue?

Foreign phrases used casually in this way have a discomforting effect on me. Besides annoying me, they make me feel dumb. My French is limited to "parlez-vous français?"; my Latin, to "e pluribus unum"; and my German to "Sprechen Sie Deutsch?" But with the help of Webster, I can understand most anything written in English.

I believe editors usually buy pieces of writing not because of the authors' great learning, but because they have a timely or interesting message or story to tell. And in every article where a foreign word or phrase has been used, I have no doubt that the editor would have bought that same piece without the foreign phrases. (I could have said "sans," couldn't I?)

It seems to me that when authors are writing for Americans, it would be showing consideration for their readers if they would express all their thoughts in the American or English language. If they must spout French or Latin or German, please, please, won't somebody tell them to include the translation?

Edna

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Teen-Age Daughters Discuss 'Problem Mothers'

(2) They Say We Talk Too Much—and Offer Cases To Prove It. Let's Examine Them

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A week ago I warned mothers to brace themselves for a shock. We were talking, you will recall, about problem mothers, and the statement was made that every one of us falls, occasionally, into that unlovely category.

To soften the blow of this indictment we first discussed some of the milder of our daughters' criticisms of us. Today, however, we're tossing delicate evasions to the four winds and are getting right down to a Major Offence. Here it comes! No flinching, now. And remember, I'm in on this, too.

We mothers talk too much!

Sorry! It's true. I have indisputable proof from the girls themselves, and I seem to hear faint cheers in the background from the girls' fathers, too. (No collusion allowed, so we'll imagine we imagined those masculine murmurs and strike them off the record.)

We Repeat

"We talk too much? When? Where?" you demand a little defensively.

For one thing, we talk too much when asking our daughters to do something for us. We issue an order, repeat it almost immediately, and again, ten seconds later, say it all over.

"What do you girls suggest as a remedy?" I asked meekly, restraining an almost irrepressible desire to answer this accusation.

"Don't repeat! We'll jump up and do the job without so many reminders. We don't mean to seem unwilling or defiant. It's just that we like to wait to hear a record through, or to finish the page we're reading, or whatever it is we're doing. Telling us so many times sends us about these jobs fairly loathing them."

We Explain Too Fully

Second, we explain things in too exhaustive detail.

"Yes," said young Rosamond to me (I was a dinner guest in their home and had shamelessly cornered her for a little information), "we're not supposed to be a very bright lot." Her brown eyes danced as she warmed to her subject with apparent relish.

"Now take these eggs I devilled for daddy's and mother's bridge club tonight. I can't cook much, but I've devilled eggs for mother for 10 years, off and on. But what did I hear this morning?

"'Rosamond, take 16 eggs from the icebox. Fill a medium-sized aluminum pan two-thirds full of water and put it on to heat. When it is hot, drop in the eggs. Now be careful to lower them gently from a spoon so that they won't crack! When the water starts to boil, look at the clock' . . . and so on. I'm even told to take off the shells! When do we outgrow all this detail, anyway? Why, I'll be a senior at college this fall!"

We Criticize Before Outsiders

Third, many of us criticize our daughters before other people. True, we may do it quite thoughtlessly, but that doesn't excuse us. It is embarrassing and humiliating to our daughters just the same. Do you ever casually let any of these fly—while you are visiting with a caller?

"Mercy, Jane, run and comb your hair. You're a sight!"

"Why are you in those awful slacks again?"

"Stand up straight. You're getting more stooped every day."

You have humiliated your daughter before an outsider, and it may rankle for some time.

Fourth, we can't seem to settle matters (past offences) and let them drop. Periodically we must trot them out and talk them over.

"Be careful backing out of the garage, Virginia. Remember the time you bent both fenders and we had such a big repair bill?" Remember it? How can she forget it! We bring it up again and again.

They Prefer Decisive Handling

I wonder why we mothers do this? Fathers don't. (How did they sneak into this again?) They speak once, pleasantly but firmly—the thing is settled. But the rule is there to be abided by, and their daughters know it. According to the girls, they much prefer the decisive masculine way of settling matters. It gets things off to a clean start again.

Fifth, many mothers monopolize conversation.

(a) There is the kind who does all the talking after introducing her daughter to a friend, an older person who likes young girls and is genuinely interested in drawing them out. But does she get the chance? Listen to the answers she gets to questions put directly to the daughter, all of them, you will notice, in the third person:

"Oh, she's having a lovely summer! . . . She's sixteen, seventeen next December. . . . No, she'll be a senior. . . . Yes, a little young to graduate. . . . She loves tennis, but doesn't care much about golf. . . . Yes, she's a good swimmer and has passed her senior life-saving. . . ."

We Chatter Endlessly?

And the conversation usually ends with the mother chattering happily, "I'm so glad you have met my Mary Lou at last. I've been wishing you could know her!"

(b) There is also the monopolizer (she is often the same person as the one described above) who loves to reminisce when girls drop in to see her daughter. This is all very nice and friendly, or could be if not abused, but see what happens when our Exhibit 5b mother takes over.

The girls break into a lively discussion of a dance the night before—the music, who went with whom, and the new formals. These last are now due for a thorough going over, for part of the fun of the rehash is describing how everybody looked. But this mother can be depended upon to interrupt, saying determinedly, "Let me tell you about the dress I had when I was a senior and the rows and rows of handmade tucks and insertion it had. . ." And she does tell them, and it takes forever. The time slips by and the girls begin to fidget and finally get up to go, the words, "a 19-inch waist," following them out the door.

Sixth, many mothers talk too much about their daughters at clubs and parties. Their intentions, of course, are to be bright and entertaining—and where can a mother find a more worthy subject? But the girls say they prefer not to be discussed.

We Sometimes Betray Confidences

"Occasionally, yes, but not all the time. We don't want to be forced down people's throats."

They give as another reason for disliking to be discussed at gatherings the fact that mothers often quite innocently betray confidences, which may have uncomfortable reverberations later.

Seventh, many mothers talk too long over the telephone. Their daughters say it "gripes" them, for it sometimes means they miss a date, who gives up after several futile attempts to reach them. The girls admit good-naturedly that they do pretty well at hanging on the phone themselves, but they wish their mothers wouldn't!

There they are, seven examples of mothers who talk too much.

I believe our daughters have put their fingers on a vulnerable spot, here. Probably all mothers offend in some of these ways, though none, we hope, on all seven counts.

Talking too much is a habit which can grow like the proverbial mushroom. Perhaps all we need to make us curb it is to have various phases and consequences of this fault pointed out to us. In time, if we make a genuine effort to overcome this tendency, we will be rewarded by finding ourselves more agreeable company to our friends, to our families, and to ourselves alike.

Second of Six Tuesday Articles

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2 eggs · 1¼ cups sugar
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1 cup flour · ½ cup rolled oats
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Winter Scene (Florida Style)

View of Ocean Front at Miami Beach, Florida

Florida Trek Under Way

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The frost had hardly settled on the "pumpkin" this year when those Americans who don't even own an overcoat or a snow shovel were off to Florida for the "duration" of winter.

Never before has the travel movement south been so heavy at this time of year, reports Jack Blaiser of the Seaboard Railway here in Boston. We are having difficulty even now in getting space on our Silver Mettor," he said.

Mr. Blaiser's report is substantiated by other transportation systems serving Florida. Atlantic Coast Line already is feeling the southward surge while Clyde-Mallory Lines is making plans to augment their "Cruise-way" service from New York on Oct. 24 with an additional weekly sailing to Jacksonville.

The airlines, of course, also will be stepping up their southern service with predictions that every flight will be made with capacity passenger lists.

There should be no concern, however, about transportation facilities this winter. According to Harold Colee, Executive Vice-President of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce, who has looked into the transportation situation, Florida travel will not be handicapped this winter. Also, Mr. Colee is quite certain there will be plenty of gasoline on tap for the visiting motorist.

"When the shouting is all over next spring," he declared, "Florida tourist-caterers, in my opinion, will report having reaped another banner year." He added that parents of men in the military service will undoubtedly account for much extra Florida travel during the coming winter. More than 100,000 men are in uniform in 22 locations in Florida.

Wanted: A Name

To suggest an appropriate name for yourself. Yes, and for all United States' citizens who visit Mexico. You see Mexico is desirous of calling Uncle Sam's sons and daughters by some common name, yet they don't want to call them "Norte-americano." That's too long. The word "Yankee" would never do, as folks living south of the Mason and Dexion Line just wouldn't answer to that. "Gringo" must be avoided unless the visitor becomes a Mexican's intimate pal and understands that no offense is implied. So, perhaps you can think up a name which you would like your neighbor to the South to call you when you make that trip across the border. Send it in to us and we'll see that it reaches the proper authorities.

Tourabouts

New Orleans Sailings

South America is within easy reach of this city through the frequent sailings of boats operated by the Delta, Standard Fruit, and United Fruit Lines. The Delta Line's new fleet of three vessels carry first-class passengers only and offer frequent sailings to the east coast of South America. Its vessels have all outside rooms, with private showers. Calls are made at Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. The two fruit lines have semi-weekly sailing to ports around the Caribbean, with side trips to Mexico City.

Andes by Train

Chile to Argentina via the famous Transandean Railway is now an included feature of the American Express Good Neighbor Tours of Latin America. This remarkable railway, which extends from Valparaiso to Mendoza and climbs to an altitude of 10,452 feet to the high passes of the Andes into the regions of eternal snows, includes within its comparatively short length some of the most impressive mountain scenery in South America. The railroad also has the distinction of climbing to the greatest height in the shortest distance, for it rises from sea level to over 10,000 feet in 120 miles. Scenes viewed along this route include Uspallata Pass; Puente del Inca, a natural bridge named after a celebrated Inca chief; Mount Aconcagua, highest peak on the American continent; 23,300 feet or almost five miles high and 8,000 feet higher than Mount Blanc, the tallest mountain in Europe.

Rapid 10-Year Growth Shown In European Radio-Listening

News in Radio

The extent of the spread of radiocasting in Europe in the relatively short space of about 20 years is brought home by the issue of a synoptic chart, showing the increase in the number of licenses in the European Zone from 1938-40. This has been compiled by the International Broadcasting Union, and the increase is put at approximately 14,000,000.

For many years Denmark held first place as the country with the greatest number of licensed receivers a head of population, but in the present chart Sweden has stepped into its shoes with 232 a 1,000 inhabitants. Denmark now ranks second with 225, and Great Britain remains third with 198. At the end of the list comes Turkey with only five receivers a 1,000.

Licensed listeners in Germany, though severely controlled as to what they may listen to, numbered 14,965,048 at the end of 1940. Russia was second with 10,551,361, and Britain third with 9,132,200. The approximate number for the European zone at the end of 1940 was 49,336,000.

FM Makes Survey

More than 38,000,000 persons in the United States today live within ample listening distance of at least one—and sometimes even six—FM radiocast stations operating on regular schedules for as long as 20 hours daily. The programs they may hear are from 60 per cent to 100 per cent exclusively FM.

These were two of several unusual facts on the current status of FM, discovered by FM Broadcasters, Inc., national trade association of FM stations, in a recently-completed survey among the 17 commercial transmitters actually on the air.

Although Washington has thus far given its approval for a total of 59 noise-free, full-fidelity transmitters on a commercial basis, 42 are still in course of construction. The 17 already on the air provide service in such cities as Chicago, New York, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Detroit, Boston, Hartford, Pittsburgh, Nashville and almost all of New England.

According to findings of the FMBI survey, these 17 stations provide listeners with a program service predominantly exclusive, having surprisingly little duplication of programs heard over ordinary (AM) radiocast outlets in the same area. This is despite the fact that all but two of the 17 are owned and operated by AM stations.

A breakdown of figures shows that 89.6 per cent of programming on FM is already exclusive. The duplication occurs largely in airing of the most popular local or network shows, demanded by listeners. Operating schedules range from eight to 20 hours a day, with 13½ hours about the average, although the large FM outlets offer programs at least 16 hours daily.

Nine FM transmitters are now being maintained as separate organizations, although owned by AM stations, with special staffs of program men, announcers, engineers and clerical help.

Listener mail has shown a steady increase during the past three months, in step with the growing sales of FM receivers (about 70,000 as of Sept. 1). Most frequently requested program material is "good" music, including both classical and conventional old favorites.

Exclusive FM programming in some cities has been highlighted by such features as the Pittsburgh Symphony, heard only over W47P; local football games not otherwise aired; unusual special feature events of local interest; and studio concerts designed expressly for FM. Outstandingly active in the development of special "live" FM programs have been W55M, Milwaukee; W59C, Chicago; W45D, Detroit; W47P, Pittsburgh, and K45LA, Los Angeles.

Aircraft Official Hails Peace Role

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 21 (AP)—Maj. R. H. Fleet, in dedicating the $20,000,000 Consolidated Aircraft Corporation's new parts plant, predicted that "before this war is over, this country will be building aircraft which can fly nonstop to any place on earth."

He added that he wouldn't have much satisfaction in the growth of his company if aircraft could be utilized only as a weapon of destruction.

"The day is coming when this terrific weapon will be a power to enforce peace," he said.

Consolidated Aircraft has a backlog of $750,000,000 in orders for the United States Army and Navy, and for Great Britain.

Company officials say that when the parts plant and the main plant reach full production the annual business volume will total more than $250,000,000.

Navy and Land Forces Get Aid Of First U. S. Air Tactical Unit

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It may be merely co-incidental with the current Japanese-American tension, but the first air tactical unit to collaborate not only with the infantry and armored forces, but also with the Navy, has been created over the week-end.

In line with the German idea of striking power, the establishment of the First Air Support Command was announced yesterday by Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, Commanding the First Air Force, with headquarters, at Mitchel Field, N. Y., of which the support command is a part.

The First Air Support Command will be one of five such groups to co-operate respectively, with the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Field Armies and with the armored forces. But at the same time, General Dargue stated, air support aviation may be used for special air force missions, in conjunction with naval forces or with ground forces other than those to which it is assigned.

A veteran balloon officer, Col. William E. Kepner of the Air Corps, is to command the new Air Support Command which will be based at Mitchel Field. Colonel Kepner is an officer with all-around experience, as his new command must necessarily imply, holding ratings as command pilot, combat observer, senior balloon pilot and balloon observer. He has also served in two arms of the ground forces with which he will operate, having been an officer of cavalry and later of infantry in the World War, before transferring to the air arm. Colonel Kepner was also chief pilot of the first stratosphere balloon flight.

The Air Support Command normally will co-operate with ground combat forces with observation aviation, both lighter- and heavier-than-air, light bombers, dive bombers, aerial photograph planes, gliders and air transports for parachute troops and air-landing troops. It is thus a unified and solidified grouping of all the aviation elements that a ground force will need to achieve local air superiority, it was explained at Mitchel Field.

To the First Air Support Command have been assigned, initially, three observation groups, a bombardment group, three two target detachments, a balloon squadron and a signal company, all based in eastern states, ranging from New England to the Carolinas.

Training Schools Alarmed

Since about 60 per cent of American military planes now being manufactured are going to Britain anyway, the Army Air Force has no immediate need for trained mechanics beyond those already being turned out under its present training program. But when United States' production gets into full swing for its own defense, trained servicemen will be needed in large numbers.

What is worrying private aviation mechanic training schools, which for years have trained the expert mechanics needed, is that the $16,000,000 recently allotted to the United States Office of Education to carry on training prohibits the use of private training schools because it is public money. The Air Force is training mechanics in private schools now insofar as its funds last.

Public education only recently has sensed and caught up with the needs for additional trained men. But after the emergency is over the special training programs will probably revert back to private instruction. In the meantime these are mighty lean times for the schools which are carrying on. The Aviation Mechanics School Committee of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, for example, pointed out the case of one private school whose enrollment dropped from 650 to 180 students following inception of the Government free training courses in its area.

Standards Group to Meet

Standardization in aircraft building, which has already proceeded fairly well with the "three company" heavy bomber pool operated by Boeing, Douglas and Vega, is to come in for further scrutiny by the industry when the National Aircraft Standards Committee meets in New York Nov. 11-13.

The Standardization Committee, consisting of representatives of all the major aircraft companies, which has, in less than a year, worked out common procedures on 21 items which go into airplanes, is to announce six more items shortly.

The greater the amount of standardization achieved on aircraft components, the Committee points out, the faster will be produced the heavy four-engined bombers which are so urgently needed by Britain as an offensive weapon.

Headed by William M. Smith of the Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., the N. A. S. C. comprises an eastern division under the chairmanship of J. T. Thompson of the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, Md., and a western division headed by F. M. Salisbury of Douglas Aircraft Company, of Santa Monica, Calif.

A six man board regulates the affairs of N. A. S. C. and much of its administrative work is handled by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce under the direction of J. T. Gray, Technical Department Manager.

Protecting Evergreens and Shrubs for the Winter

Most home owners in the cities and suburbs as well as garden lovers in smaller towns and on the farms have a common problem in late fall. The evergreens of the medium-sized types and the smaller kinds need some kind of protection during the months of snow, sleet and freezing rain. In the last 10 or 15 years more and more garden lovers have come to appreciate evergreens and shrubs in beautifying the home grounds. There are certain things, comparatively inexpensive, that we can all do to guarantee a good season of rest and sleep for our treasured friends.

First, we can see that our evergreens and shrubs are given a generous amount of water before the ground freezes. A kindly English gardener once said to the writer; "Trees and shrubs of all kinds need lots of moisture late in the fall. Here in America you feed and water generously during the summer, but it seems as though everyone stops doing things in the garden after the first frost." This year in many parts of the United States it is especially important to water generously before the ground freezes, as there has been an unprecedented drought over extensive areas.

About Mulching

A point that always arises is in regard to mulching. Most experts and experienced gardeners agree that shallow-rooted plants such as the rhododendrons, azaleas, and laurels should be protected by a mulch of peat moss, hay or straw, or well-rotted barnyard manure. Care should be taken in arranging the mulch around shrubs to see that no hollow place or depression is left near the main stem. If such a depression is left, water will settle here, and the possible alternate thawing and freezing spells which frequently come in midwinter will split the bark tissues. One can also use the hydrated, pulverized animal manures for a mulch very successfully. Dried sheep, cow, or poultry manures are not at all objectionable to use, and in the spring can be worked into the soil.

May leaves be used for mulching? Yes, but unless they are held down by some weight, they are likely to blow away. Well rotted or half-decomposed leaves make a very satisfactory mulch. The writer does not use mulch on his evergreens, but each fall the soil is pulled up around the trunk or stem and made firm so that water will not settle. With forsythias, snowball, Philadelphus, hybrid lilacs and other shrubs that have long branches, it is an excellent practice to drive a sturdy stake into the ground and tie a number of the main branches to it. In the vast majority of cases, this support will prevent the branches from breaking after a sleet, or "wet snow" storm.

Many gardeners are primarily interested in protecting the evergreens that are used as foundation planting around the house. It is often necessary to protect an entire planting. Snow-slides from roofs have cost many home owners more in replacing evergreens than would a simple shelter.

Protective Device Needed

In the northern half of the United States where one or more heavy snowstorms per year are to be expected, the wise thing to do is to get a protective device that can be used year after year. There must be posts spaced four to six feet apart, with long pieces running parallel, and across which shorter sticks or pieces of timber may be laid.

There are a few essential points to keep in mind when erecting this type of protection. First, the roof of the protection should be steep to shed snow or water. Second, remember that shrubs grow taller year by year, and if you are just building something to protect a new planting, get posts that are high enough to be used for a long time. Upright posts may be two or three inches square; the top and bottom rails or timbers on which the "rafters" are placed should be at least two by three inches; the "rafters" or cross pieces should be one by two inches. If this material is painted a dark green once in two or three years, it will last a long time. The bottom part of the posts which go into the ground should be soaked in creosote for two or three days before they are first used.

Where snow is likely to drift into the evergreens, the only safe thing to do is to wrap each plant completely in strong burlap. This prevents broken, scraggly branches. For the roofs of the shelters over foundation plantings or over individual plants, there are a number of materials: woven bamboo mats, light-weight boards, snow fencing, woven wood fencing, corn stalks and evergreen boughs, such as white pine, hemlock or spruce.—H. S. P.

A Tuesday feature.

B'nai B'rith Official Makes Job Charges

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21 (AP)—David Colman, official of the B'nai B'rith, told President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practice that Jews and other racial groups are being discriminated against by Southern California defense industries.

Mr. Colman told the investigating committee that the State Employment Service had been informed by certain defense plants they would not take any Jews. Some private mechanical schools, Mr. Colman testified, refused to enroll Jews for training and a steel company "specifically stated it would hire no Jews, Orientals, Negroes or dark-skinned Mexicans."

Asked by Committee member David Sarnoff if he could be more specific on instances of discrimination, Mr. Colman said he had given names and charges to the Committee's field representative here, Eugene Davidson.

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Dog Watch

SILVER-POLISHING is a sedentary art. English butlers are always doing it in their pantries. But, on this October forenoon of radiant seashore weather, Rose Brewster had elected to do it on the porch.

Now, her task nearly finished, she sat on the steps, silverware ranged around her in gleaming rows. The jar of polish, half empty, stood beside her; the pan of hot soapsuds steamed on the lower step. A pile of soft cloths lay ready for the last buffing; and the chief treasure of the cottage, Grandfather Brewster's silver pocket-compass, was in her hands. She had given the old silver hunting-case an exquisite sheen, so that it looked like a gentleman's large silver watch, with silver cover snapped down tight. You had to open it to be sure that it was not a watch.

Surveying her own handiwork, she remembered her favorite piece of chamois in the kitchen and went to get it, leaving the silver unguarded on the porch.

* * *

Hurrying back, she saw through the window a neighbor's Irish Setter puppy playing circus up the drive. Half-grown and gangling, he had the speed and the vivacity of a Wild West mustang, and his name was Copper Range. He was looking for playthings, and the silver caught his eye. He pulled up, forepaws braced, monocle clearly visible, to survey the collection like any wedding guest. Before Rose could reach the door, he had selected the compass as the item of greatest "scarcity value" and had taken it with a bird dog's careful gentleness into his velvet mouth.

"No! No, Copper Range!" called Rose, charging through the house. "Drop it! Drop it, sir! Here, sir, fetch!"

But the good Sir had never before acquired a pocket compass. He neither dropped nor fetched. Instead he loped to the shade of the mulberry tree, lay down with the treasure between his paws, licked it lovingly, and kept an eye on Rose.

* * *

Which would be better: to startle him suddenly, so that he would forget the compass and run, or to creep up imperceptibly, hoping to beguile him into giving it back? Whatever she did, she must not scare him into snatching up the silver case roughly and chewing it as he ran. How strong is a bird dog's instinct not to crush what he carries in his mouth? Rose had felt his jaws on her own wrist once when he caught her hand in play; and she had been astonished at the sure control with which he held, yet did not even dent her wrist with his teeth. He was a thoroughbred; but would breeding persist in startled flight?

Sometimes a counter-attraction is best with puppies as with children. Rose picked up the stick she had often tossed for him in happier days.

"Here, Cop! Here, Cop!" she sang, emulating the usual off-hand cheerfulness of tone. "Good Dog! Fetch!" And, with sure skill and all her might, she twirled the stick into the air, so it described a dizzy arc ordinarily irresistible to any bird dog. But, with silver to guard, one does not chase a stick. Copper Range watched the stick as it whirled into the lower garden, noting its position with his hunter's eye; but he kept one paw on the compass. Rose looked at him with respect, she who had left her silver unguarded to chase a chamois skin.

Perhaps a sudden sound would divert him and she could dash in and seize the compass. Taking a large stone, she threw it at the windmill, hoping to make him look aside. He raised his noble head, craning around to see what had crashed, and Rose fairly slid for base. But he was too quick for her, bouncing into the air with the compass again in his jaws, high as a kite in his spirits and rapidly going up. Off cantered Copper Range, prancing on his hind legs when he got into the blackberry canes, and vaulting when he reached the wall. After him without a quaver went Rose, straight through the jaws of the blackberry briars, her stockings sprouting as she flew, and her old sweater breaking out new holes. Across a cornfield went the chase, through the whippoorwill's orchard, and into a neighbor's garden.

Here Copper Range was far enough in the lead, so that he felt he could stop and bury his prize. Clods flew. Good enough, thought Rose, lurking behind the syringa bushes. If he buries the compass, it will be possible to dig it up. With great scoops, he was digging a cave between the dahlias and late chrysanthemums in the neighbor's border, when a door flew open and the owner of the dahlias burst forth with warning cries. Perhaps he would run and leave the compass! But, no. He ran, with the compass still pointing due north between his jaws.

If he ran far enough north, he would come to the Pole; and where does the compass point then? thought Rose. Such lunatic thoughts go through one's mind as one trots panting after a racing dog with a fragile heirloom in his fangs.

* * *

What did he want a compass for, anyway? Perhaps he thought it was a watch; but, if it came to that, what did he want of a watch? Where was he going now? Due west this time, to the Fire Station down by the bay. Perhaps the volunteer hook and ladder company would volunteer. But, instead, there happened a miracle. The siren on the Fire Station blew for noon. As it started its wild song, Copper Range stopped short, his huntsman's ear almost as sensitive as his hunting eye. Some vibration in that siren makes a puppy want to sing. You cannot sing so well with a silver compass in your mouth. Back on his haunches now, Copper Range placed the compass on the curbstone, set one feathery paw upon it, threw back his satin head, and sweetly sang. His mouth was open, pointing upward; his face intent on sheer quality of tone. All his heart was in his voice.

Racing on her toes, Mrs. Gregory Brewster snatched off her old sweater, coiled it into a loop, lassoed Copper Range right in the mouth, and held on tight. No Toreador singing on the radio ever stopped howling more suddenly at the twist of the dial. Instead of singing, Copper Range was bucking like a broncho against his bit.

* * *

"He who rides on a tiger must never dismount," runs the Chinese adage. If you have an enormous puppy enmeshed in your old sweater, what is the next thing you do? Rose snatched the compass from the curbstone, tossed her sweater over the eyes of her captive, and ran into the Fire Station, banging the door behind her. In childhood she had learned that, if you take a dog's bone away, he has a right to bite you. What has a dog a right to do if you take away his compass?

One of the Fire Captains who happened to be in the Station came to see what she wanted. "I took this away from Copper Range," panted Rose. "He has a right to bite me." Sure enough, the Fire Captain could hear the jingling of a license tag and a snuffling and shuffling outside the Fire House door.

"That dog likes to hang around here," said he. "I'll keep him until you have time to get home." And he stepped out, hooked a finger through the setter's collar, and led him in. Rose looked at the compass, its silver not even scratched, though slightly wet and dusty. Then she looked at Copper Range, who looked back reproachfully at her with mournful eyes.

"Perhaps he has a *right* to bite you," observed the Fire Captain placidly, seating himself with his finger still hooked in the setter's collar. "He may have a right to, if you took his watch away. But he won't."

FRANCES LESTER WARNER.

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PORTRAIT OF MADEMOISELLE DUBOURG: *A Painting by Edgar Degas*

THE CASUAL DIGNITY inherent in the work of Edgar Degas, great draftsman and painter of the nineteenth century, is evident in this portrait of Mademoiselle Dubourg. The pose is an informal and natural one; the background is equally unstudied, showing, not the usual formal portrait setting, but two irregularly placed chairs and the merest corner of a sideboard. Yet how typical of Degas, how pleasing, harmonious, and even distinguished is the composition! The relationships of dark and light masses, of unusual shapes as well as the unaffected portrayal of the character of the sitter, combine in a perfect and satisfying whole.

In this portrait, Degas was painting a friend, as he so often did. Victoria Dubourg was a fellow artist, a painter of still life and portraits. She was also the wife of Henri Fantin-Latour, the well-known painter of flower compositions.

This painting was recently seen in the great collection of French art, gathered from the Louvre and other public galleries of France, and sent to South America and to this country by the French Government.

B. T.

Apple Ghosts

Under the orchard branches
Gray in the evening haze
The barrels wait to be covered
Like ghostly figures gathered,
Like gods of the summer days.

Stars take light on the skyline;
Ground mists rise in the field.
Under the apple branches
Like shadow troops seen dimly
In rank stands summer's yield.

Lamps look out from the farms.
Voices fade and are still.
And all is still in the orchard
With another harvest taken
And a new moon over the hill.

CHARLES MALAM

Are We Seeing Through the Phantom of Materiality?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH IGNORANCE many unfortunate people have been plunged into the mental shadows of fear and superstition. A correct, sound view of things, however, has dissipated those darkened beliefs, revealing the fact in place of the fable. The world in general has recognized that ghostly apparitions are no more than phantoms formed by the human mind when under the influence of ignorance and fear.

When one turns to Christian Science, which is based on the teachings of Christ Jesus, he begins a serious study of the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," wherein Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 347), "If Christian Science takes away the popular gods,—sin, sickness, and death,—it is Christ, Truth, who destroys these evils, and so proves their nothingness." He learns that this teaching accords no reality to any evil, even as enlightened thought accords no reality to the phantoms which have been said to haunt dismal and desolate dwellings.

Christian Science declares that evil is unreal, because God, who is Love, did not make it, and God pronounced all that He created good. This Science reveals to the world the true way to dissipate the mists of ignorance and false belief, which would obscure the good ready to be manifested in men's daily lives. When the student submits the teachings of Christian Science to a careful examination, and puts them into practice, ignorance will give way to understanding, and the discordant conditions which seem to surround him will yield to spiritual harmony.

Although ignorance and superstition present evil in the form of deplorable human conditions, such as panics, disasters, wars, famines, and so forth, we should not let ourselves be frightened by these appearances, which, like legendary specters, possess neither substance, power, nor reality. Referring to the unreality of darkness, Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 215): "We are sometimes led to believe that darkness is as real as light; but Science affirms darkness to be only a mortal sense of the absence of light, at the coming of which darkness loses the appearance of reality. So sin and sorrow, disease and death, are the suppositional absence of Life, God, and flee as phantoms of error before truth and love."

Perhaps, deceived by the subtlety and tenacity of mortal sense, we have for a long time believed in various phantoms of materiality. If this seems to be the case, it will be worth our while to recognize without delay their fictitious nature. However real human misery seems to us, however terrifying evil appears to be, we can know and see that it is only an illusion—an error of sense, of mortal mind. As soon as we are convinced of this, we shall be freed from our fears, from the doubt and discouragement arising from the suggestions of evil. Nevertheless, this phase of relief is not enough; we must continually know the allness of God, good.

Very patiently the Master illustrated his teachings, so that all might understand and utilize the law of God. In a parable illustrating the persistence of evil, in the twelfth chapter of Matthew, he related the story of a man freed from an "unclean spirit," which then "walketh through dry places, seeking rest, and findeth none. Then he saith, I will return into my house from whence I came out;" and when he found it "empty, swept, and garnished," he "taketh with himself seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there: and the last state of that man is worse than the first."

Thus, when we have cleared our consciousness of sinful and sickly thoughts, let us not permit temptation, when it knocks at the door of our mental home, to find it open and unguarded. Let us remember that spiritual thoughts, pure and perfect, antidote depression, greed, and discord. Let us joyously receive these spiritual thoughts of gratitude, joy, and trust in God which are always ours, but which we have perhaps neglected to cultivate. Let us fill our hearts with love for God and man, with true charity to all. Said the Galilean Prophet (Luke 11:23), "He that is not with me is against me: and he that gathereth not with me scattereth."

Christian Science teaches us to live unselfishly, to love universally, and thus to prove the illusive nature of sin, sickness, and death. The Christian Science textbook is open to the world, available to all who are ready to understand its teachings. Christian Science presents the perfect ideal. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 69): "The Principle of Christian Science is divine. Its rule is, that man shall utilize the divine power." In utilizing the divine power at hand, men will see the so-called phantoms of materiality disappear from their experience, and will thus prove that real existence is harmonious and eternal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Basket of Grapes

Here is the essence of a hundred afternoons of sun
and the sweet dew of as many nights
in the cool musky fragrance of this fruit:
the blue, the dark sapphire, touched with a frost of bloom,
the white, the clouded milk-green of jade,
still glowing with the citrine gold of sunned leaves,
still warm and yet redolent of cool vine-scented shade,
exhaling chill richness in this quiet room.

And here are the memories of a thousand days
and of many places, long forgotten, now changed:
the green gloom of arbors on the long August noons,
(Blue Concord, White Niagaras and Empires, the catalogues said),
old houses pale in the starlight, and the insects loud
with their churring in the late summer nights
the while the fruit ripened in its slow time;
and then the first frosts . . . .

All this, all this and more, is inescapably fixed
in the odor of these honey-ripe clusters of grapes.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Démasquons-nous le fantôme de la matérialité?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUX SIÈCLES D'IGNORANCE, nombreux étaient les malheureux humains plongés dans les ténèbres mentales de la crainte et de la superstition. Mais une connaissance juste et saine des choses, révélant les faits au lieu des fables, a dissipé en grande partie ces croyances obscures. Ainsi, le monde en général a reconnu que les apparitions fantomatiques n'étaient autre chose que des chimères formées par l'esprit humain, sous l'effet de la crainte et de l'ignorance.

Le chercheur qui se tourne vers la Science Chrétienne, fondée sur les enseignements du Christ Jésus, commence une étude sérieuse de la Bible et du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy. Dans cet ouvrage l'auteur écrit, à la page 347: "Si la Science Chrétienne ôte les dieux populaires, — le péché, la maladie et la mort, — c'est le Christ, la Vérité, qui détruit ces maux et en prouve ainsi le néant." Le disciple apprend que cette doctrine n'accorde pas plus de réalité au mal de tout genre que la pensée éclairée n'en accorde aux fantômes qui soi-disant hantent les demeures lugubres et désolées.

La Science Chrétienne déclare que le mal est irréel parce que Dieu, qui est Amour, ne l'a pas créé: Dieu proclama la perfection de tout ce qu'Il avait fait. Cette Science révèle au monde le vrai moyen de dissiper les brumes de l'ignorance et de la croyance erronée, qui obscurcissent, aux yeux des humains, le bien capable de se manifester dans leur vie journalière. Lorsque le disciple soumettra les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne à un examen attentif et les mettra en pratique, l'ignorance fera place à la compréhension, et les conditions discordantes qui semblent l'environner céderont à l'harmonie spirituelle.

Quoique l'ignorance et la superstition présentent le mal sous forme de déplorables conditions humaines telles que paniques, désastres, guerres, famines, etc., nous ne devrions pas nous laisser effrayer par ces apparences qui, tels les spectres légendaires, ne possèdent ni substance, ni pouvoir, ni réalité. Concernant l'irréalité des ténèbres, Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 215): "Nous sommes quelquefois induits à croire que les ténèbres sont aussi réelles que la lumière; mais la Science affirme que les ténèbres ne sont qu'un sens mortel de l'absence de lumière, à l'approche de laquelle les ténèbres perdent l'apparence de la réalité. De même le péché et la peine, la maladie et la mort, sont l'absence hypothétique de la Vie, Dieu, et s'enfuient, tels des fantômes de l'erreur, devant la vérité et l'amour."

Il se peut que, déçus par la subtilité et la ténacité du sens mortel, nous donnions depuis longtemps asile à divers fantômes de la matérialité. S'il paraît en être ainsi, nous aurions tout avantage à reconnaître sans tarder leur nature fictive. Si réelle que nous semble être la détresse humaine, si effrayantes que soient les apparences du mal, nous pouvons savoir et reconnaître qu'il s'agit d'une illusion — une erreur des sens et de l'esprit mortels. Dès que nous aurons acquis cette conviction, nous serons affranchis de nos craintes, du doute et du découragement engendrés par les suggestions du mal. Toutefois, nous ne saurions nous en tenir à cet allégement: il nous faut sans cesse reconnaître la totalité de Dieu, du bien.

Avec une grande patience, le Maître illustrait ses enseignements, pour que chacun puisse comprendre et mettre en pratique la loi de Dieu. Dans une parabole que Matthieu rapporte au chapitre douze, Jésus, pour démasquer l'obstination du mal, narra l'histoire d'un homme débarrassé d'un "esprit impur," lequel ensuite "va par les lieux arides, cherchant du repos, et il n'en trouve point. Alors il dit: Je retournerai dans ma maison d'où je suis sorti." Comme il trouve sa maison "vide, balayée et ornée," il "s'en va et prend avec lui sept autres esprits plus méchants que lui; ils y entrent et y demeurent, et la condition dernière de cet homme devient pire que la première."

Aussi, quand nous aurons débarrassé notre conscience des pensées pécheresses et maladives, ne permettons pas que la tentation, lorsqu'elle frappe à la porte de notre logis mental, le trouve vide et non gardé. Souvenons-nous que les pensées spirituelles pures et parfaites sont l'antidote du marasme, des convoitises et des dissensions. Accueillons avec bonheur les pensées de gratitude, de joie, de confiance en Dieu qui ont toujours été nôtres, mais que nous n'avons peut-être pas suffisamment cultivées. Remplissons notre conscience d'amour pour Dieu et pour l'homme, de vraie charité envers tous. Le Prophète galiléen disait (Luc 11:23): "Celui qui n'est pas avec moi, est contre moi, et celui qui n'amasse pas avec moi, disperse."

La Science Chrétienne nous apprend à vivre sans égoïsme, à aimer d'une manière universelle et à prouver ainsi la nature illusoire du péché, de la maladie ou de la mort. Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien est ouvert au monde moderne, accessible à tous ceux qui sont prêts à comprendre ses enseignements. La Science Chrétienne présente un idéal parfait. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 69): "Le Principe de la Science Chrétienne est divin. Sa règle est que l'homme doit utiliser la puissance divine." En utilisant le divin pouvoir qui est à leur portée, les hommes verront disparaître de leur carrière les soi-disant fantômes de la matérialité; ils prouveront ainsi que l'existence véritable est harmonieuse, éternelle.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Crossing the Alps in 1856

THE ROAD was comparatively solitary. We passed at times a waggoner, who was conveying the produce of the plains to some village among the mountains; then a couple of pedestrians, with the air of tradesmen, on their way, perhaps, to a Swiss town to seek employment; and next a cowherd driving home his herds from the glades of the forest; and now an occasional gendarme would present himself, and force you to remember, what you would willingly have forgotten amid such scenes, that there were such things as armies in the world. . . .

Anon the evening came, walking noiselessly upon the mountains, and shedding on the spirits a not unpleasant melancholy. . . . A deep and reverent silence stole over the Alps, as if the stillness of the firmament had descended upon them. Over all nature was shed this spirit of quiet and profound tranquillity. Every tree was motionless. The murmur of the brook, the wing of the bird, the creak of our diligence, the voices of the postilion and *conducteur*, all felt the softening influence of the hour. . . .

We now threaded the black gorge of the Arc, passing unperceived in the darkness, Fort Lesseillon, which, erecting its tiers of batteries above this tremendous natural fosse, looks like a mailed warrior guarding the entrance to Italy. It was eleven o'clock and we were tolling up the mountain. We had left all human habitation far below, as we thought, when suddenly we were startled by a peal of village bells. Never had bells sounded sweeter in my fancy than those I now heard in these dreary regions. These were the convent bells of the little village of Lanslebourg, which lies at the foot of the summit of the Mont Cenis. Here we were to sup. It was a sort of arbour in the midst of the hill Difficulty, where we pilgrims might refresh ourselves before beginning our last and steepest ascent. It was a most substantial repast, as all suppers in that part of the world are; and we had the pleasure of thinking that we were perhaps the highest supper party in Europe. It was our last meal before crossing the mountains, and passing from the modern to the ancient world; for the ridge of the Alps is the limit which divides the two. On this side are modern times; on that are the dark ages. You retrograde five centuries when you step across the line. We ate our last supper, as did the Israelites their last meal in Egypt, with our loins girded—scarce even our great-coats put off—and our staff in our hand. . . .

The hours wore away, and so delighted were we with the novelty of our position—climbing the summits of the Alps at midnight—that they seemed like so many minutes. With the dawn, new and stupendous glories burst upon us. . . . A mighty Alp, whose loftier stature gives it the start of all others, has caught the first rays of the sun, and suddenly, as if an invisible hand had kindled it, it rises into the firmament, a pyramid of flame, soft, mild, yet gloriously bright. As you gaze, another flashes upon you, and another and another, and at length the whole horizon is filled with gigantic pyres. You scarce believe it to be reflected light which gives such glory to these mountains. They are so rosy, so vividly, intensely radiant, that you feel as if that boundless effulgence emanated from themselves—were flowing forth from some hidden fountain of light within. . .

It was now full day and we had reached the summit of the pass. Above us were still the snow-clad peaks, but the road does not ascend higher. We now crossed the frontier and were in Italy.—From DR. WYLIE'S "Pilgrimage from the Alps to the Tiber," in *The Leisure Hour*, London, 1856.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intimate Message: Washington

Washington Diary ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Tuesday, Oct. 14:

A diary these days records history. And the history grows old in a day. I never knew Washington so feverish. It is filled with foreigners. Every other man is "just off the clipper." It has become a world Capital. At his press conference F. D. R. wore seersuckers, shirtsleeves, initials monogrammed on right arm, black tie. The door was open. It was balmy. He seemed pleased, or professed to be pleased, over recent munitions exports. Meanwhile Russia totters on the brink.

Trivial incidents jostle history. Six of my 10 traffic lights were green, as I came to work this morning. A fair record.

Wednesday, Oct. 15:

Heard Isador Lubin tell the House Banking Committee that price rises have always preceded wage rises, and that in all inflations the first must be stopped to halt the latter. Committee seemed unable to follow him. Strange that in days like these, this Committee should hold up the price control bill against all Administration imploring, two months and 10 days today.

A mild day. Russians yielding. General feeling gloomy. Heard in two conversations today reasonable people casually assume that there will be a new A. E. F. That marks some sort of milestone, I think—I don't know of what. But it is that fearful choice which may yet lie ahead, a choice which we all shrink from facing. What will America do if it becomes a choice of seeing Britain fall or of sending an army abroad?

Eight red lights today.

Thursday, Oct. 16:

Argentine trade agreement signed. Republicans denounced it in House. Carried on too warm an argument in the office today over the 1940 election. And yet if Wendell Willkie had won, could he have persuaded Republicans to lower tariffs to Argentina; could he have persuaded them to drop their present isolationism; would Democrats have supported him? It would have taken amazing political skill.

My wife fed the baby at the radio last night, as we listened to see if Tokyo's new Cabinet meant war. What a world! It is going on all over the earth. Mothers feeding cooing babies at radios listening to news of war.

Six lights red today.

Friday, Oct. 17:

Coldest morning of the year; 38 degrees at 7 a. m. Japan still hesitates. Wrote piece today on 1917 filibuster against ship arming in Wilson's day, and ran across this estimate of Newton D. Baker in my history:

"Within 18 months the United States created an effective army of 4,000,000 men, transported 2,000,000 to France, and placed one and one-third million on the firing line. This was a tribute to the organizing genius of Newton D. Baker, who, despite pacifist inclinations, proved himself the ablest Secretary of War the United States ever had."

How Mr. Baker was reviled at the time! He was the Harold Ickes of the Wilson Administration. I guess it pays to delay judgment on political figures for a time.

Saturday, Oct. 18:

As I wrote yesterday the Voice of Destiny spoke inside the office. It is only a little voice and it speaks in an exciting ringing of the bell of the news ticker machine, in Carl's room. Carl came lumbering out crying, "American destroyer torpedoed—U. S. S. Kearny torpedoed!"

Boat limping to port. Nobody injured.

Sunday, Oct. 19:

This past week I heard Don Nelson, SPAB Executive Director, talk "off the record" at the press Club. Is he the man we have all been waiting for, the answer to everyone's prayer? I've watched him before, before a Congressional committee and he is one of the three or four best witnesses I have ever heard. He makes a good public speaker too. He is quiet, smooth, persuasive, but his chief quality is his reasonableness; he addresses you as an intelligent friend, and not as a mass meeting. He leaves his right hand in his pocket as he talks and gets his emphasis by dropping his voice. His effect was impressive. Tom Stokes asked me if I thought he was going to be next President, or the one after that. Ray Clapper said he was the gentlest "tough guy" he had ever heard. He seems reminiscent to me of the early Hoover, the quiet, competent Relief Administrator who knew the answers. He has some of Mr. Hoover's Quaker calm but is far more articulate, and has humor. Watch him, diary; he's a comer.

Monday, Oct. 20:

We were all wrong about the Kearny. Eleven of the crew were lost and 10 injured. The news came last night. One felt the immediate effect in Congress. Democrats were more surprised than Republicans when minority Senators Bridges, Austin and Gurney proposed today that the whole Neutrality Act be scrapped.

I think we are seeing the opening of a new chapter. I could not prove it, but the Congressmen I talk to agree with me that the atmosphere is changing. They feel the thing, like reporters, intuitively. I could not tell what the new chapter will be except that America's views are hardening. Things are moving rapidly now. Even a casual diary records history, and yesterday's record is out of date when it comes time to make the next entry. Each of us also, I think, these days unconsciously, hugs the trivial things as the new chapter opens.

Eight of my 10 traffic lights were green this morning as I came down town. An excellent record.

To Change the Subject:

This Time We Must Be Ready ..... *By Vera Connolly*

It was the morning of Jan. 25, 1919, in Paris, France. It had snowed the night before; and all Paris sparkled with dazzling whiteness. Even the sooty chimney pots were whirling white wraiths of their former selves.

The City had never seemed so gay, so lighthearted. The war was over. Trainloads of French soldiers were returning exuberantly to the arms of their wives and children. American and English soldiers, too, were pouring into the City for a last frolic in Paris before leaving for their homelands.

Every café overflowed with laughing, merrymaking young men in uniform. And along the Champs Elysees soldiers of the Allied armies, in their vari-colored uniforms, strolled in twos and fours, arm in arm, window shopping, or planning theater parties, or singing their humorous war songs to the delight of the passerby.

No great war would ever again be allowed to tear the world apart—so everyone was saying. The nations knew better now. All those brave men who had fallen—on the Somme, at Verdun, on the Marne, in the Argonne Forest, in a hundred poppy-starred French fields, had not died in vain. They had made history. They had ended war—forever.

So rejoiced happy Paris—along the boulevards. So sang happy Paris—in the cafés and music halls. So breathed happy Paris—in thousands of little homes, where Henri or Pierre, drawing le petit fils to his uniformed knee, told the small one earnestly all about the great war which had ended all wars.

A Doubting Figure Stands Out

But—silent amidst the jubilation, deeply thoughtful amidst the exuberant confidence in a warless future—there was one man in Paris that morning who was not so sure. One who pleaded, rather than celebrated. One who—more than any other living individual of his time—realized the desperate necessity of uniting all the nations quickly in a league pledged to preserve justice and peace in the world. He knew that to postpone the plan till the postwar fervor of world reform had passed, and the rows of white crosses been half forgotten, would be to weaken, cripple, perhaps defeat it.

So, while Paris celebrated, he stood, a tall, worn American, a lone figure with an ideal, before the second plenary session of the Peace Conference, and pleaded:

"We must make this league of nations a vital thing. Not merely a formal thing, not an occasional thing, not a thing sometimes called upon to meet an exigency, but always functioning in watchful attendance upon the interests of the nations."

And he also pleaded, movingly, on that fateful morning:

"The burdens of this war have fallen in an unusual degree upon the whole population of the countries involved. I do not need to draw for you the picture of how the burden has been thrown back from the front upon the older men, upon the women, upon the children, upon the homes of the civilized world. We are bidden by these people to make a peace that will make them secure. We are bidden by these people to see to it that this strain does not come upon them again; and I venture to say that it has been possible for them to bear this strain because they hoped that those who represented them could get together after this war and make such another sacrifice unnecessary.

"It is a solemn obligation on our part, therefore, to make permanent arrangements that justice shall be rendered and peace maintained."

It was the voice of Woodrow Wilson, pleading, that fateful morning in Paris. It was a "voice crying in the wilderness." To be sure, a League was formed. But it was a League from which the founder's own great nation stayed out. (And lacking the tremendous influence of the United States, the League has since been, by slow degrees, reduced to the potency of a debating society.)

People of Country Turned It Down

Year after year, Woodrow Wilson in public addresses, in appeals to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in newspaper and magazine articles—pleaded for the entry of the United States into the League.

But we, the people stultified by the doctrine of selfish isolation, haunted by nameless fears, and blinded by partisan politics, refused to see the vision that he saw. Until at last on Oct. 3, in 1920, he appealed directly to the country, with desperate earnestness. Referring to those who were deliberately misrepresenting the League to the people, he said: "They would substitute America for Prussia in the policy of isolation and defiant segregation. Their conception of the dignity of the Nation and its interest is that we should stand apart and watch for opportunities to advance our own interests, involve ourselves in no responsibility for the maintenance of the right in the world or for the continued vindication of any of the things for which we entered the war to fight.

"The conception of the great creators of the Government was absolutely opposite to this. They thought of America as the light of the world; as created to lead the world in the assertion of the rights of peoples and the rights of free nations; as destined to set a responsible example to all the world of what free Government is and can do for the maintenance of right standards, both national and international."

Twenty-one years have passed. We who scoffed (your reporter was one) remain to face soberly our own dense stupidity . . . as the world rocks to the tumult of the most terrible war in history.

Woodrow Wilson, it is too late now for us to offer you our quick, understanding support. But your great ideal still lives on . . . your hope of a world somehow united for the preservation of justice and peace.

It lives on in our sobered hearts—not in any existing agency or plan. The one right plan, apparently, has not yet emerged. Perhaps it cannot definitely emerge until, this chaos over, we know what kind of a world we have to deal with. One cannot organize utter confusion.

But this time, when the dust of battle clears away, we must be ready. Ready with our enthusiasm, our selfless determination, our eager, tentative plans for a united world.

This is our job. We shirked it once. If we are to survive, we dare not shirk it again.

Navy Blues: Women Report on Sailors' Daily Agenda

Official U. S. Navy

La Presse Submits to Being Photographed

It is the standing complaint—not always ill-humored—of the American newspaperwoman that she is not generally regarded as just a reporter. In the case of the visit pictured above and below, it is authoritatively reported that the Navy boys considered their Washington visitors to be somewhat more than reporters. In order that impartial readers may judge for themselves, we herewith submit the evidence—without comment.

Nation's "first line of defense" upsets tradition and allows feminine journalists to have a "look-see" in training quarters and aboard ships—Everything is orderly when fleet's in, or out.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va.—What's this man's Navy coming to anyway?

Gobs and admirals wondered when a score of women writers and radio commentators invaded the naval operating base here at the invitation of Mrs. Louise Daniels, the Navy's first woman publicist, for the special purpose of telling mothers and wives how their menfolk work and play when they're in the Navy.

We achieved the distinction of being the first women to sit down to "chow" with hundreds of recruits in the main mess hall of the naval training station. We had tea in the captain's quarters of a ship that may get its "shooting orders" any day now and clambered over its big guns to have our pictures taken. We saw other implements of war, and though most of us wouldn't know a bombsight from a machine gun, we were told: "Don't write about this. Don't say you saw this. No names of ships, please. Remember, you weren't even in this part of the base."

The Navy definitely preferred that we report on subjects women are supposed to be interested in—on the 3,000 loaves of bread the training station's galley (kitchen to you) turns out every day; its $100,000-a-month grocery bill; the attractive living quarters the Navy is fast providing for enlisted men's families; the stiff routine that makes a sailor out of a "boot" or raw recruit in six weeks; the popularity of the ice cream soda fountain on shipboard; or the saga of Oscar Slipfoot.

Oscar Slipfoot is the dummy on whom recruits practice "man overboard" rescues. They threw him overboard from one whaleboat and put out in another to effect a rescue for our benefit. We also visited classes where 67 kinds of knots were being taught by means of rope strung over iron pipes and where recruits get their first knowledge of the traffic rules on the high seas.

From the moment the raw recruit is mustered into the Navy, he begins to train for service on the high seas. Even a dry land kitchen is a "galley."

Because he may someday find himself on a small ship with no laundry facilities, the sailor, unlike the soldier, is immediately made to do his own washing. He scrubs his whites and blues alike with a brush full of soap, turns the hose on them for rinsing and hangs them on a line folded to eliminate the necessity of ironing.

The Navy recruit is put through a strict period of detention during his first six weeks in the service. Training includes military drills, boat drills, swimming, seamanship and rifle practice. He is required to go to church. His hair is clipped and his stance is noticeably improved. The average recruit gains 14 pounds in six weeks.

Commencement

We saw the "graduation" exercises of a group (we can't say how many: naval secret) that had just finished their six weeks training. After nine days leave, most of them will start in on a 12-week training period at a trade school, learning to be machinists, electricians, musicians, cooks, radiomen, deep sea divers and so forth. About one-fifth will go immediately to sea or shore stations.

The Navy has adopted a novel recruiting system. Outside the drill hall where the six-week men graduated from their "boots," or leggings, was a fleet of Greyhound buses waiting to start the graduates off on their usual nine days leave. But if a man finds pals at home who are willing to come back with him and "join up," he doesn't have to return so soon. For each man he brings back, he gets an extra day's leave; if he brings as many as five, he gets a bonus of five days, so he can stay away 10 additional days.

In the mess hall while we were eating sea trout, a variety of vegetables and lemon pie cut in squares instead of wedges, we inquired about the boys' tastes in food.

At Norfolk where the average recruit hails chiefly from farms and mountains of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, the mess steward admitted there was some difficulty in feeding boys who have been used to eating corn pone and collards, but the rule is "eat or starve." The boys are soon eating and liking it.

Pancake Plight

What do they like best? Ham, chicken, ice cream, pickles and pie. There are no facilities for making pancakes or frying eggs, so don't be surprised if a sailor asks for those when he's on leave. Food is served on tin trays with compartments. While the dividing ridges were carefully noted by the cooks who put food on our plates, officers in charge admitted they aren't always so careful and its a lucky gob who doesn't get his mashed potatoes on top of his lemon pie.

The Navy still uses plenty of beans, especially at sea, but there wasn't a bean—except string beans—in sight the day we were there.

The galley in the training station at Norfolk is the largest in the Navy. It takes care of 8,000 persons at every meal, with 28 cafeteria serving lines. Each man carries his own dishes to the scullery where they are mechanically cleansed. Smallest galleys are in the big patrol bombers that carry a combined ice box, cupboard and sink, with electric grills for cooking. Who ever happens to be off duty does the cooking.

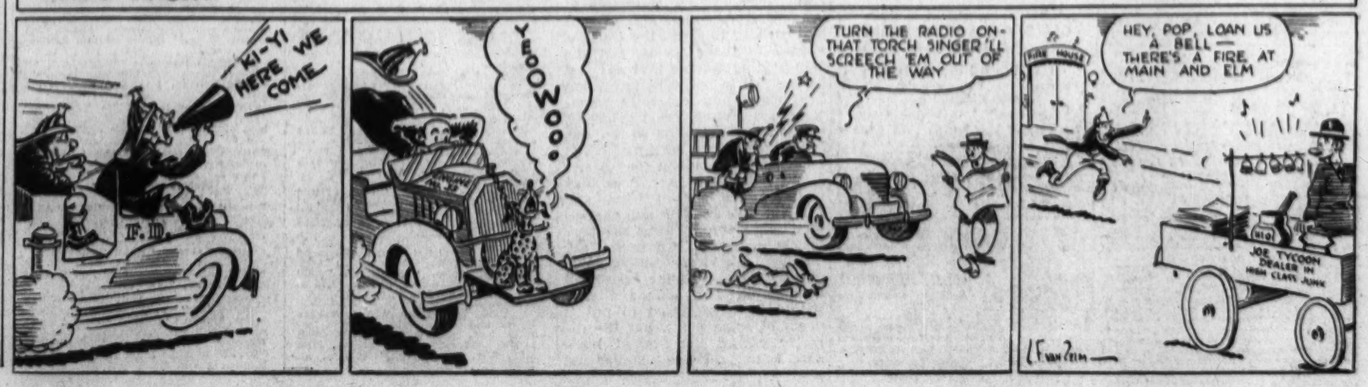
Navy wives, from the aviation mechanic's spouse who welcomed us at the Benmoreell House Project, named in honor of Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, chief of Yards and Docks, to the officers' wives who graciously presided over the tea table in the captain's quarters, have much in common.

Desirable Ignorance

None knows where her husband is most of the time. The aviation mechanic's wife showed us the form cards now mailed out from battleships and airplanes that tell nothing except that the sender is alive and well. The officers' wives have no more information about their husbands' itineraries and most of them said they didn't want to know because if they did there would be a chance of them telling. Social columns, one officer insisted, have been a chief source of leaks on naval secrets.

The captain of the ship was more unconcerned than most Navy officials about restricted information. Pointing out that his ship was more than 20 years old he laughed, "If there's anything about it the Germans and Japs don't know, I'd like to know what it is." He had his assistants conduct us on tours through its spacious quarters, through galleys, butcher shops, libraries, game rooms, tailor shops and gift stores. The only rule was "no loitering," but even this was broken at the bakeshop where a baker had set out a variety of his products for us to sample.

On land and sea, the Navy is still a man's world. The only women we saw in the whole establishment, except visiting wives, were a few women sewing stripes on uniforms in the training center. There weren't even any hostesses such as Army camps employ. The men do their own washing, their own cooking, their own bedmaking and plan their own entertainment, but they seemed perfectly willing for women to observe and report to other women that everything in the Navy is—at least to feminine landlubbers—shipshape.


NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON — THE OPM ORDERS BELLS OFF FIRE ENGINES.
KI-YI HERE WE COME
YEOOWOO
TURN THE RADIO ON— THAT TORCH SINGER'LL SCREECH 'EM OUT OF THE WAY
HEY, POP, LOAN US A BELL— THERE'S A FIRE AT MAIN AND ELM
FIRE HOUSE
JOE TYCOON DEALER IN IRON CLAD JUNK

Concert News—Shakespeare and Savoyards—Midweek Radio

Romantic Music And Miss Farber

What we call the romantic in music was a discovery of Beethoven, no doubt; or an invention, matters little which. Beethoven knew how to apply it to the piano and the orchestra and to express it through those means; but he manipulated it rather awkwardly with the voice. Came along Schubert and brought it to its noblest exaltation in the voice and carried it high enough in the symphony; rather bungled it in the piano.

As for romance as it expresses itself in Beethoven and Schubert, study could be made of the question at the recital of Norma Farber at Jordan Hall last night, George Reeves playing the piano accompaniments. Beethoven's "Der Wachtelschlag" and Schubert's "Im Abendroth" sufficed for material. They headed the last of the four groups of pieces which made up the program. The nineteenth-century type of German song strives for the light in the Beethoven song and finds itself in full evidence in the Schubert song, as though it were a problem the two composers worked out consciously, the first one experimenting and the second perfecting the issue.

Another way of speaking, the singer proved decidedly successful in Beethoven and Schubert, reaching a point of attainment that a performer with bigger voice and more advanced execution might have come short of. The recitalist put off till the last the thing she could best do, which was a rather risky way of handling the enterprise; for she did a great deal of work in the early and middle stages of her journey that raised considerable question of her powers. To begin with, she offered songs for voice and clarinet, Victor Polatschek, clarinetist, assisting, by Arthur Bliss and by Gordon Jacob that had no particular merit for her except that they are modern; then the cycle of pieces that goes under the title of "La Bonne Chanson" by Fauré, that rather remotely comport with her temperament and training; and thirdly, songs for voice, piano, and clarinet, by Spohr, four in number, that had only the interest of being revivals of items fallen into fairly well deserved neglect.

But as far as being an auditor goes, the experience of hearing a soprano do what she wants to do, regardless of conventional show methods, is pleasant indeed. The star that fills the hall and wins clamorous applause is often a person who merely repeats what has been done a hundred times before and is really only giving a reproduction; spinning off what amounts to a phonographic record. At this concert was novelty and something to think about, which may be as worth while as an old story to get worked up into an enthusiasm for all over again.

W. P. T.

Vandamm

Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson
In the revival of "Macbeth" coming to the Colonial Theater.

'The Mikado' at Majestic

The familiar tunes of "The Mikado" are echoing in Boston again as the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company — an American group—begins what is planned as a series of productions in the Majestic Theater. The opening performance last night was distinguished by emphasis on clarity of diction—resulting partly from a rather slow tempo, and partly, perhaps, from the good acoustics of the house.

The effect of this was that to the pleasure of hearing the well-known melodies again was added the enjoyment of some lines which on other occasions have often passed without much opportunity for appreciation. This was due, doubtless, to the careful but spirited musical direction of Louis N. Kroll.

Outstanding in the quite competent cast was Florenz Ames as Ko-Ko, the Lord High Executioner, who threw into the part all his musical comedy skill—particularly his ability to deal with a patter song with plenty of telling expression. His agile dance steps—introduced wherever possible—delighted the audience, too.

Kathleen Roche as Yum-Yum, with Grace Garnett and Mary Roche as the other two of the Three Little Maids, sang acceptably and maintained satisfactorily the traditional coyness of their roles. And to support the element of romance on the masculine side, Morton Bowe played Nanki-Poo with a pleasant emphasis on the humorous possibilities.

Since the disorganization of world affairs has kept the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company at home, it is hoped that confirmed Gilbert and Sullivan followers will find satisfaction in the work of this American company. And there seems no reason why they should not.

D. M.

'The Mikado'

Majestic Theater — The Messrs. Shubert present the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company in "The Mikado," Louis N. Kroll, musical director, George Ford, stage manager. Week of Oct. 21, 1941. The cast:

The Mikado	Robert Pitkin
Nanki-Poo	Morton Bowe
Ko-Ko	Florenz Ames
Pooh-Bah	John Hendricks
Pish-Tush	Bertram Peacock
Yum-Yum	Kathleen Roche
Pitti-Sing	Mary Roche
Peep-Bo	Grace Garnett
Katisha	Helen Lanvin

Chorus of School-Girls, Nobles, Guards and Coolies

New Arden Introduced To New York

New York

An audience that rewarded individual and ensemble effort with generous applause welcomed an ambitious production of "As You Like It" to town Monday evening. The Mansfield Theater was the scene of the Shakespearean revival. Ben A. Boyar and Eugene S. Bryden were the co-sponsors, with Mr. Bryden serving also as director. Helen Craig, who starred as the mute heroine in last season's "Johnny Belinda," was the Rosalind. Carol Stone adds to the musical comedy reknown of her family with a rarely lovely performance of Celia. It is she who indicates the clearest pereception into the joy and delight of the comedy.

Mr. Bryden is introducing to New York a Shakespearean production which he is reported to have staged with success in pre-Nazis Europe. There may be those who will respond to his jocund and prankish kind of interpretation. It was curious to observe last night that most of the fun of this "As You Like It" lay outside of the writing in bits of heavy-handled burlesque and pranks.

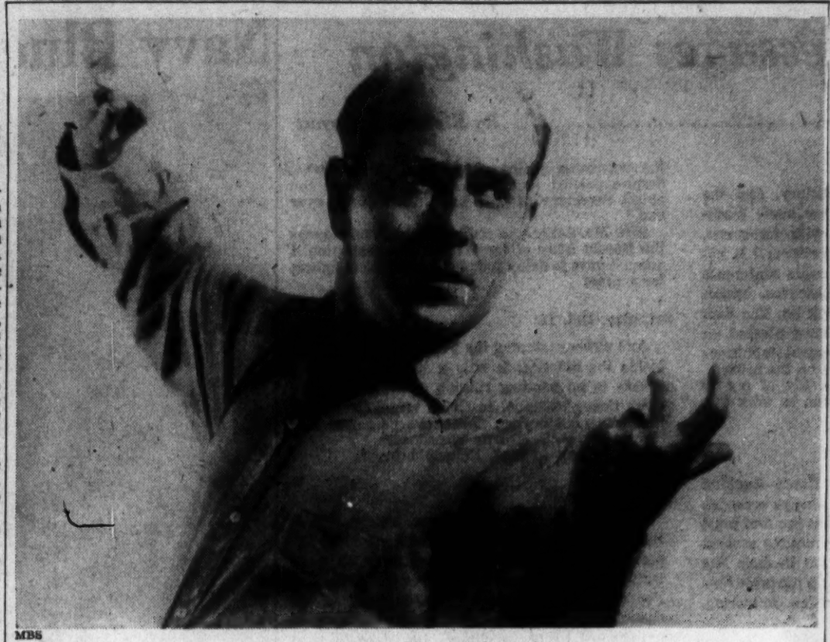
Mr. Bryden has placed his action against a Lemuel Ayers setting in which a raised platform—shaped like a slice from the top of a sphere—supports some stark trees. There is one intermission and only one major scene shift. Lighting provides much of the illusion.

This is simplification. But is it simplicity? The artificialities of Mr. Bryden's Arden detract from rather than contribute to the lyric fantasy of the play. Certainly, this is no haphazard conception. The unconventional and periodless attire of the characters as well as the earth-like contour of the raised platform are probably intended to enforce the timelessness of the play and perhaps especially the immediacy of the situation in which exiles are driven to find happiness by their own resources in strange lands.

But need the enforcement have appeared so obviously? A lighter touch throughout would help the production. It would lean less on the absurdities and the bombast. It would pursue the play's lyric fun. This would help all the performances.

Miss Craig seems lacking in the finger-tip control, the untrammeled imagination, and the soaring poise needed for Rosalind. Her performance strikes only on occasion the magic of the role. Miss Stone is delightful as Celia. Her speech has music and her diction is admirable. Alfred Drake's Orlando provides an intelligent performance of an ungrateful role. Philip Bourneuf puts a decent restraint on Jaque's sardonic melancholy.

J. D. B.



MBS

Eugene Ormandy
To conduct radiocast Friday matinee concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, at 2:30 p. m.

Twentieth Century Association

Water colors by Forrest Orr are on exhibition at The Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street.

Mr. Orr has an eye for themes which are particularly suited to aquarelle. He depicts the boat races at Marblehead, the Boston skyline, views of the Maine seacoast, scenes in Florida, and rural subjects of New Hampshire. He records unmistakably the peculiar charm of the chosen subject, and New Englanders will be able to identify themselves with the familiar background.

Gusto would be the word which best describes his use of paint. His brush sweeps enthusiastically across the white paper, leaving in its trail a graphic depiction of winter twilight, March wind, spring sunlight. He seems at his best in the typical townscapes of Boston.

Boston City Club

Oil paintings and pastels by Frank Anthony Goodline are on view at the Boston City Club.

This painter mingles the poetic with the pictorial in his compositions. He portrays themes entitled "Solitude," "Idyll," "Tranquility" and imparts to them a personal mood. His brushwork is soft and allusive, harmonious with the reflective intention of the artist. There are depictions further of Gloucester, Rockport, and Cape Cod, the Netherlands and China, and in addition some still-lifes.

At Whistler House

The American Artists' Professional League, Inc., is having an exhibition at the State headquarters of the League, the Whistler House in Lowell. The same exhibition is scheduled to go on tour subsequently and to be shown at various art centers in New England. Among exhibitors in the display, which is to continue through Nov. 10, are Aldro Hibbard, Marguerite S. Pearson, Lester Stevens, Ives Gammell, Mrs. Raymond Guntington, John G. Wolcott.

Old Ship Paintings

At the galleries of Charles D. Childs old ship paintings and prints are to be on exhibition through the month. This is not only a subject exhibition, attracting mariners, but a display of primitive Americana. Many of the portraits were painstakingly made by untutored painters; some have a diagrammatic precision. They have a documentary interest.

There are portraits of American clippers, whaling vessels, naval vessels, packets, and pilot boats. Shown also are other items of Americana, including a number of Currier and Ives prints.

D. A.

Lotte Lehmann
To sing at Symphony Hall Wednesday evening.

Lady Macbeth of Long Lineage

When Judith Anderson steps forth on the stage of the Colonial Theater, Monday evening, in an early scene of "Macbeth," in which she is co-starring with Maurice Evans, she will be reading the letter with which a distinguished line of actresses have made their entrances in the role of Lady Macbeth. The lines indicate a feminine temperament that has been variously interpreted by actresses of the past three centuries.

The player who in all that time received the most lavish tributes for her embodiment of the character was Mrs. Sarah Siddons, at the end of the eighteenth century. From all accounts, her Lady Macbeth was a formidable woman who imperially swept all before her. Yet after years of study of Shakespeare's heroine, Mrs. Siddons wrote a description of her conception of Lady Macbeth quite contrary to her own stage representation.

Mrs. Siddons believed that Lady Macbeth might very well have been small, slight, and feminine. Miss Anderson, though impressive in Eugene O'Neill's tragic roles of Nina in "Strange Interlude" and Lavinia in "Mourning Becomes Electra" is but five-feet-three and small in proportion. If, as Queen Gertrude in the John Gielgud "Hamlet," she seemed taller than she is, feminine eyes might have observed that the long lines of her costumes, her shoes, and her treatment of her hair helped to give that illusion.

By invitation she played Lady Macbeth at the Old Vic in London in December, 1937. She and the company were asked to give a performance for Queen Elizabeth at Glamis Castle, on the spot where Shakespeare set his story.

"I had met the Queen once before," says Miss Anderson. "That was in Australia, in 1927, when she and the King were the Duke and Duchess of York. They were at an official reception and after I had curtsied to them, the Duchess started to shake hands. But she was holding a book that has just been given to her, a bouquet, and her purse, and naturally something had to drop. When I stooped, so did the Duke—and so did she. In the resulting laughter, I felt how naturally human they are.

"Just 10 years later, here they were the sovereigns of Britain and I acting Lady Macbeth before them! The Queen, after the performance, heard Lord Lytton ask me about the sleep-walking scene and why I carried the candle all through it. I explained that I should have preferred to put it down at some point, but the director wished the present business. At this, the Queen smiled and said, 'If you had ever lived at Glamis Castle, you would have found it very comforting to keep the candle in your hand every minute.'"

That production of "Macbeth" was directed by Michael St. Denis, but the Maurice Evans' production is being staged by Margaret Webster. Miss Anderson who appeared in "Family Portrait" two seasons ago under Miss Webster's direction fully subscribes to the general admiration for it.

Navy Talks Scheduled For Tonight

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In anticipation of Navy Day, Monday, Oct. 27, several notable programs will be heard tonight in tribute to our sea force. The "Treasury Hour" will be given over entirely to the Navy, with talks scheduled by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, from Washington; also by Noel Coward, playwright, and Robert Montgomery, American movie star now serving in the Navy abroad, from London. There will be a gesture toward Latin America with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., master of ceremonies, and Bing Crosby, both of whom have recently made trips to South America; also Carmen Miranda, stage star, and Carolina Segrera, Brazilian opera singer. Mrs John Philip Sousa will speak, and a dramatization of her husband's career will be presented against a background of his martial music played by the United States Marine Band.

Columbia's "Report to the Nation" period tonight is to acquaint Americans with the history of the Navy through dramatizations.

Efrem Kurtz, conductor of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, has programmed Lalo's Overture to "Le Roi d'Y's," Schumann's Symphony No. 4, in D Minor, the second movement, Scherzo, from Bruckner's Symphony No. 9, in D Minor (unfinished), and the Theme and Variations, fourth movement, of Tchaikovsky's Suite No. 3, Op. 55, for the first of two concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, tonight, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Wednesday

Variety

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd is to be guest of Fred Allen and Mort Lippman, Columbia University boogie-woogie pianist, is to be collegiate guest; CBS- WEEI, 9.

Gracie Fields, one of Britain's most popular entertainers, to be guest of Ilka Chase on variety program: NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Music

Eileen Farrell, soprano, is to be soloist with CBS's "Songs of the Centuries" musicale, singing "When I am Laid in Earth," from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," Schubert's "Die Forelle" (The Trout), Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart" and Mozart's "Allelujah"; CBS-WEEI, 4.

"American Melody Hour" to make its debut featuring familiar opera, light opera, musical comedy airs, ballads and popular songs, with Vivian della Chiesa, Frank Munn, and Conrad Thibault as soloists, and Frank Black's Orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Tchaikovsky program, including Finale, Theme, and Variations, from Suite No. 3, Op. 55, Waltz from Serenade for Strings, and Finale, Allegro con Fuoco, from Symphony No. 4, in F minor, Op. 36, to be conducted by Henry Weber for "Pageant of Melody," with Kathryn Witwer and Attilio Baggiore, soloists; MBS-WAAB 10:30.

Speakers

Minnesota's Governor Harold E. Stassen on "The Republican Responsibility Today," before Ripon Club, Cleveland; NBC - Red WNAC, 7:30.

Representative Hamilton Fish, New York, on the international situation; "Public Affairs"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Thursday

Variety

Worcester, Mass., is to be honor city of Major Bowes and his "Original Amateur Hour"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Marjorie Main, film comedienne, to join Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore in a story of the hills; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Frank Fay, of vaudeville, musical comedy, and screen, to head his own show, with Bob Hannon, tenor, Continentals quartet, and Harry Salter's Orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Drama

"Joe and Mabel" stories, the accounts, generally humorous, of a taxi driver and his sweetheart, to be heard weekly on Thursday, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30.

"Aldrich Family" to be heard from Philadelphia Forum; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Music

Schubert's Trio in B Flat Major is to be played by members of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music; CBS-WEEI, 4.

Gossec's Symphony in D and Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" have been programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" string concert; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Forum

Major Alexander de Seversky, aeronautical designer, Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell (retired) and Fletcher Pratt, military expert, to discuss "Will Land, Air or Sea Power Win This War?" in America's Town Meeting of the Air; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:15.

Friday

Music

Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, to play Handel-Ormandy's Overture in D Major, Mozart's Symphony in D Major (K. 504), Roy Harris' "Three Pieces for Orchestra," Delius' "The Walk to the Paradise Gardens" and Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition"; MBS-WAAB, 2:30.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Rio Rita," revived by the Messrs. Shubert. Nancy McCord, Alexander Grey, Hope Emerson, Elaine Lambert, Melissa Mason and Jack Goode. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Let's Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields and Cole Porter. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Taylor Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. With Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Lenora Corbett and Mildred Natwick. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"George Takes the Air," starring George Formby. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:35, 6:30, 9:20.

Fenway—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 12:30, 3:35, 6:55, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "Quiz Kids," 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fine Arts—"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Carmen Amaya." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 1, 4, 8:10. "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 2:05, 5:55, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:25, 9:30. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter, 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:15, 10:10. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20 9:10.

Paramount—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m. 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25. "Quiz Kids," 9:30 a. m. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Burma Convoy," with Charles Bickford and Evelyn Ankers. 10:30 a. m., 12:05, 4:20, 7:20, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:10, 3:03, 6:05, 9.

Scollay—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:45. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Here Comes the Cavalry," "2000 Years of France." "Exploring Space at the Hayden Planetarium in New York." "Radio Kitchen Quiz." "A Tour of Radio City." "Florida Yacht Races." Newton, Mass.—"Little Lydia Shields and Her Great Dane," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:15. "Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15.

Telepix—"Arthur Murray Dancers in Pete Smith's Cuban Rhythm." "U. S. Cavalry Maneuvers." "Fitzpatrick Travelialks." "Popular Science." "Snow Dogs," comedy cartoons and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Blonde From Singapore," Leif Erikson and Florence Rice. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:05. "The Man They Couldn't Hang," Boris Karloff. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Tremont—"Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. "Dark Victory," Bette Davis, 9, 11:35 a. m., 3:30, 6:30, 9:55.

Uptown—"Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 12:45, 4:30, 8:30. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles, 2:05, 5:50, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Angles with Broken Wings," Binnie Barnes. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2, 5, 8:05. 8:10. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:50, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 6:30, 9:35. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor. "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe and J. Anderson. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Hughes. 2 and 8.

University: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. "Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:54, 7:54. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 3:19, 9:19. **Codman Square:** "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 3:15, 9:15. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage From Hong Kong." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3, 7, 9:46. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 1:50, 4:36. **Park:** "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Betty Hughes. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Adventure in Washington." 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:56, 9:11. "Passage From Hong Kong." Keye Luke. 1:54, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "The Roundup," Richard Dix. "Gang's All Here," Frankie Darro. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "World Premier," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 2:30 and 8:15 "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. 1:40, 5:35, 9:17. "Blondie in Society," 3:58, 8. **Mystic:** "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2, 8:25. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 3:25, 7, 9:50. **Maplewood:** "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "The Get Away," Charles Winninger. 1:45, 7:30. **Orpheum:** "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 3:10, 9:10. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 1:45, 8. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 3:31, 9:36.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:30. **Meford:** "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour. "Bride Wore Crutches."

MELROSE—Melrose: "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon, Melvin Douglas. 3:05, 9:05. "Mail Train," Gordon Harker and Alistair Sim. 1:55, 7:55.

NATICK—Colonial: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 3:45, 9:30. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "When Ladies Meet," Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser.

QUINCY — Quincy: "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor and Betty Bruant. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. **Strand:** "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "Whistling in the Dark," Ann Rutherford.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:04, 8:04. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 4:08, 10:08. **Revere:** "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:24, 9:24. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2:04, 8:04.

SAUGUS—Drive-in Theater: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Hats Off," Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. Continuous, 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "The Get Away," Robert Sterling. 2 and 8. **Central:** "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Road Show." 2 and 7:48. **Strand:** "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "The Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy. 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "For Beauty's Sake." 3 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2:09, 7:54. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "The Get Away." 1:45, 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. "The Get Away." 3 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: D'Oly Carte Chorus in "The Mikado." "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:18 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "This Way Please." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 3:40, 9:30. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. 2:15, 6:30, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

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Jeanette MacDONALD ★ Brian AHERNE
"SMILIN' THROUGH"
Plus: "Tanks A Million"

NOW PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
Tyrone Power ● Betty Grable
"A YANK IN THE R.A.F."
Plus, "Charlie Chan in Rio"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Irene Dunne ★ Robert Montgomery
"UNFINISHED BUSINESS"
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A Meteorological Institute Above the Clouds, 'Branch' of the Observatory of Geneva University and Built by 'Sphinx Ltd.' on the Jungfraujoch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On the Jungfraujoch in Switzerland, at an altitude of 11,340 feet, there stands a castle-like, massive stone building of two floors, with a solid-looking tower. This is the High-Alpine Research Institute. A visit to this building reveals scientific equipment many a university would be proud of—workrooms and laboratories with the most up-to-date instruments. High up in the tower is the library, a comfortable, oak-paneled room where innumerable volumes of scientific works are at the disposal of the natural scientists. A permanent supervisor is in charge; he is probably the "highest" beadle. For visiting natural scientists there are comfortable dormitories and two-berth cabins, as well as a kitchen for the preparation of their meals—things one does not usually associate with scientific research stations.

Began With Railway

Although this building was only started in 1929 and completed in 1931, the history of the Jungfraujoch High-Alpine Research Station dates back to 1894. It was then that Adolf Guyer-Zeller, the creator of the Jungfrau Railway, undertook to support natural science in its endeavors to extend research to high altitudes. The respective clause of the railway company's concession obliged them to set aside considerable funds for the erection and the maintenance of a permanent observatory for meteorological and terrestrial-physical observations.

The Jungfraujoch Research Station was originally housed in a wooden pavilion erected on the plateau in 1925 by the Central Federal Meteorological Institute with the collaboration of the Jungfrau Railway Co. This was only a provisional arrangement until the meteorologists were able to take over their permanent home.

The Swiss Society for Natural History Research, which had been commissioned by the Federal Government to carry out the latter work, experienced great difficulty in finding a suitable site. The spot had to be freely accessible in all weather conditions. The solution was found by the Jungfrau Railway Co. when, in the spring of 1927, the "Sphinx" gallery was driven through to the Jungfraufirn. The new building was placed at the exit of this gallery. Thus the stately house on the south slope of the Sphinx came into being.

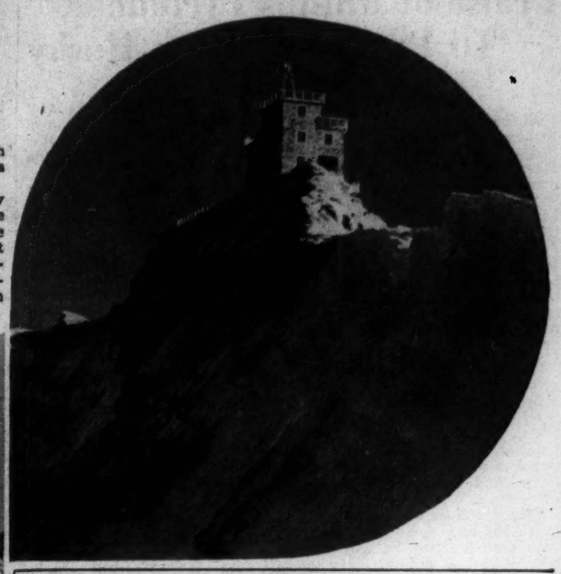
The Institute itself undertakes research and investigations in physics, botany, zoology, medicine, etc. But also astronomers wanted to make use of this new home of natural science on the Jungfraujoch. The observatory of Geneva University accepted the task of installing a "Branch" on the Jungfraujoch. Now a solid stone building is perched like an eyrie about 130 feet above the exit of the Sphinx gallery on the east slope of the Sphinx. But meteorology, which had been given priority in the Jungfrau Railway concession, was still without a home.

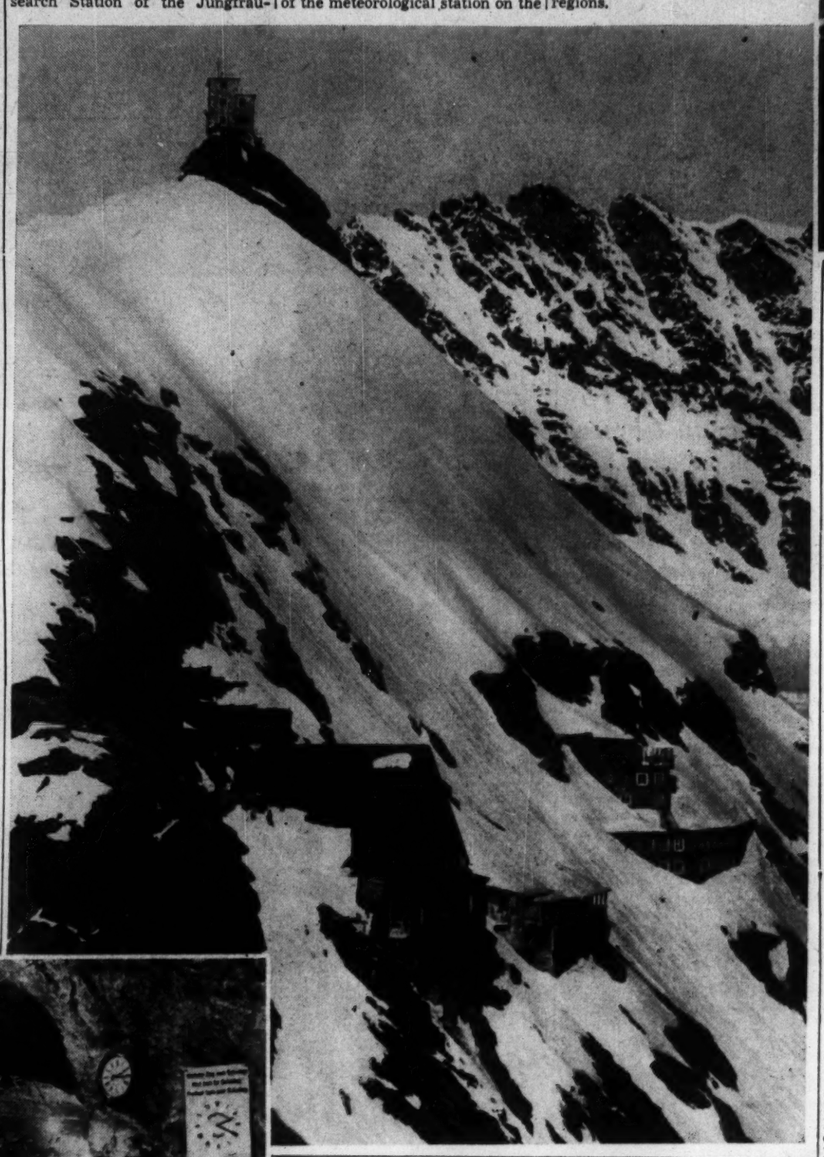
Peak Of the Sphinx

Unfortunately the Research Station itself did not possess the necessary funds wherewith to erect the required building. So "Sphinx Limited, Jungfraujoch" was formed in August, 1936, for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings. Thorough investigation by famous meteorologists had led to the conclusion that the peak of the Sphinx would be the most favorable spot for the new observatory. But again the problem of safety and accessibility had to be solved. A suspension railway from the Research Institute to the peak would have been too much exposed to weather and would have been useless at certain periods of the year. Thus it was decided to make use of the existing Sphinx gallery and to drive a shaft for a lift from here to the peak.

In the summer of 1937 the erection of a stone building on the peak of the Sphinx was completed. The observatory is at the disposal of the Foundation "High-Alpine Research Station of the Jungfraujoch" and the Central Federal Meteorological Institute. Meteorological observations and weather forecasts from the peak of the Sphinx mountain are not only very important for mountaineers and skiers, but also render invaluable services to international aviation. The Swiss Alpine Club expressed its great interest in the erection of the meteorological station on the towering rock of the Jungfraujoch by subsidizing the scheme with a substantial amount of money.

Nowadays the Jungfrau Railway conveys not only tourists to the lofty heights and beautiful Alpine scenery of this glacier district, but also explorers and natural scientists eager to extend their investigations to hitherto unknown regions.





Bauer, Herisau; L. Beringer, Zurich; R. Schudel, Grindelwald

Jungfraujoch in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, boasts the loftiest settlement in all Europe, much of it devoted to meteorological research. There are the Berghaus Hotel, the Jungfraujoch railroad station, the High Alpine Scientific Institute, and on the summit of the Sphinx above, 11,729 feet, the Meteorological Observatory Jungfraujoch. In the circle above is a closer view of the Observatory. Below is the terminal of the railway. It is entirely hewn in rock and affords access to the Hotel, the Institute, vast snowfield playgrounds, and the Observatory perched atop the lofty Sphinx.

One Englishman's American Heritage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse Gloucestershire, Eng.

The cultured American freely acknowledges his debt to the literature of Britain. Looking back over my own intellectual pilgrimage, I find that American writers were my friends at every stage. It was Joel Chandler Harris who first inspired me to read for myself, instead of being read to. I hammered my way letter by letter through his inimitable tales of "Uncle Remus." Not, of course, in a full edition. It was one of W. T. Stead's "Book for the Bairns," bought for a penny at Mr. Waddington's the printer's (who sold reels of cotton, coloured threads, transfers, pins and needles), which first introduced me to Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox, Mr. Man and Miss Meadows.

Brer Rabbit With the Lark

I used to awake with the lark and spell out the words aloud, much to the chagrin of my elder brothers, who slept, or tried to do so, in the same room. Never shall I forget the day when I read through the whole book in an hour; had I known it, I had mastered an American classic before ever I had heard of America; but my actual source of pride was that I believed the imprint at the top of the book's cover to read "Books for the Brains."

Several fellow countrymen of Uncle Remus's were also familiar book guests in our English Midland home. My father was a busy manufacturer, and much immersed in Church affairs; but his little shelf of books bore witness to sound, if not wide reading, and on a Christmas evening he always gathered the family in the inglenook and recited James Russell Lowell's "The Vision of Sir Launfal."

After Sir Launfal

After "Sir Launfal" came "Little Lord Fauntleroy," borrowed from Granny's capacious library. "The Prince and the Pauper," which has so deeply moved a later generation of English children, had not then attracted attention. Years after, when I read Frances Hodgson Burnett's "T. Tembarom," I wished that this delightful study of a young American newspaperman who inherits a great English estate had become as well-known as her earlier book; and an outstanding memory of my one visit to the United States is of having tea with her grand-daughter, the delightful daughter of Little Lord Fauntleroy himself.

Came schooldays, with their inevitable grounding in Longfellow, the easiest of all poets to begin on, and a good solid dose of Captain Marryat and Fenimore Cooper in leisure hours—not so far removed in space from personal experience, for the son of "The Last of the Mohicans," Prince Oceola Nikonochee, had actually attended our school, having been captured in the last "Red Indian war" and brought over to England by a missionary named Sherman. If I may be permitted a diversion from the main theme, I might note here that Selma Lagerlöff first conceived the desire to write from reading Mayne Reid's "Oceola," and as I ultimately became her English biographer I owe that to American literature also.

Mrs. Wiggs And 'The Virginian'

During the latter part of my school days "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" appeared, and Kate Douglas Wiggin would have been surprised at the number of lusty English schoolboys she held in thrall. About this time, a friend introduced me to "The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table," and Oliver Wendell Holmes took a permanent place in my affections, as also did Washington Irving. We all shuddered over Edgar Allan Poe, and laughed over Artemus Ward and Mark Twain, but the most lasting impressions were left by Winston Churchill's novels and Owen Wister's "The Virginian." I used to keep a handsome volume of Emerson on my bookshelf, but I fear it was rather a pose.

Oxford brought up livelier contacts than any given by books. It is impossible to assess the contribution to that old and rather conventionalized university made by the Rhodes Scholars. They are older in years than most English students, have seen more of the world, and somehow have a more strongly marked individuality of thought, and I count my American Rhodes Scholar friends as some of the greatest broadeners of my outlook.

After Oxford came the World War and the Army, and in the middle of all that, the works of the Founder of this newspaper. Since her books were read, there has been an ever-growing indebtedness to and contact with our friends across the Atlantic.

The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; I have a goodly American heritage.

George F. Timpson.

Phi Beta Kappa's Early Days

In the month of May the Φ B K pilgrim is welcomed by Colonial Williamsburg in old Virginia with all its early charm. North of the cobble-stoned Duke of Gloucester Street the formal gardens of the Governor's Palace and the homely lawns of the Wythe house are bright with dogwood in open bloom. Iris and tulips crowd close against the boxwood that borders the narrow paths. The grass grows warm in the sun and invites the naked feet of the Negro baby who delights all visitors to the Wythe retainer's cottage, opposite the quiet Palace Green.

Along the Duke of Gloucester Street shop doors are open to the breeze. The peruke maker sits beneath his wooden sign and arranges the curls on a wig held firm against crossed knees. From the tiny bootmaker's shop comes the pungent scent of cut leather and the chceerful tap of hammer on awl. From the gardens and halls of the old Raleigh Tavern there sounds laughter and gay talk. At the corner of Bruton Parish churchyard, where lie the earthly remains of many a loved and noted Virginian, a glance eastward shows the stately colonial Capitol, declared in 1724 "a noble, beautiful, and commodious Pile as any of its Kind," marking the end of the village's central thoroughfare. To the west, where the Duke of Gloucester Street divides into the Jamestown and Richmond roads, is the famous Wren Building, set well back from the brick wall which bounds the campus of the College of William and Mary. Before the building stands the 1773 statue of Lord Botetourt, looking down the brick walk, through the elms along the cobbled street to the Capitol, where he served as Governor of Virginia.

John Heath, Thomas Smith, Richard Booker, Armistead Smith, John Jones, and other young students at "Their Majesties' Royal College of William and Mary" walked this way to the Raleigh Tavern to enjoy evenings of good fellowship in the wainscoted Apollo Room. There in the light of tall candles these first members of Φ B K held their anniversary meetings marked by special declamations. At their frequent literary meetings such questions were discussed as "The Cause and origin of Society," "Whether a wise state hath any interest nearer at Heart than the Education of the Youth," "Whether any form of Government is more favorable to public virtue than a Commonwealth," and (even in 1776 as pertinent a problem as it is today) "The progress of the arts and sciences." Early rules augured well for the development of the small society into a power to be reckoned with in the educational history of the country; viz.: "That no gentlemen be initiated into the Society but Collegians . . ." "That for the encouragement of any new invention of Arts and Sciences, some premium be allowed from the public treasury . . ." "That four members be selected to perform at every session, two of whom in matters of argumentation and the others in apposite composition." "That an orderly session should be observed."

The Key Reporter

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

England

I wish to propose a vote of thanks for The Christian Science Monitor. The whole layout with room for every contribution to be made to do its particular job, is always attractive. The fine photographs are a source of special delight to me—raging waters, a bird soaring in flight, a sudden cloud effect, yachts with the wind filling their sails, light and shadow, a host of others. . . . Yes, and I almost forgot, those which fascinates me very much, the cunning little photos of dogs and cats particularly, which so often appear on the Daily Features Page. I am starting a collection of these.

The numerous illustrated articles describing the peoples of widely differing countries, and their customs and costumes, broaden one's outlook, and make me, at least, want to go and visit them all.

The European question is, of course, of vital interest to us over here, and Monitor articles on the subject are often most illuminating. What occupies the thoughts of many, next to winning the war, is the problem of a new world order which will give each country what is needful for its progress and freedom and will ensure greater good will between it and its neighbors. This will certainly call for co-operation and love from all quarters, and every one of us should do his part in fostering kindly thoughts of "foreigners," as they are still called. I do think that when traveling becomes an integral part of the whole educational system we shall understand each other better, and have a much stronger basis for real peace.

Then I like the studies of the art of Red Indians, South American Indians and ancient civilizations, as well as the modern expressions, and what lies behind as the inspiration.

Lastly, I appreciate the unprejudiced outlook of the Monitor which ensures that a question is attacked from all points of view.

May I add a personal note to this? I should like very much to make pen-friends in any part of the world. I am very interested in languages and know some Spanish and French. Am fond of music, the theater, swimming and other sports, and reading, and at the time of going to press I work in an office.

(Miss) S. J. L.

A Tuesday Column

To Make High School Social Life More Democratic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

The high school students' social calendar has undergone some democratic revision here, with interesting results.

Officials of Lakewood High School, one of the largest secondary schools in Greater Cleveland, share the opinion of many educators that the pupils' social activities outside of school hours are very much the concern of the teacher, who is helping the young man or young woman to become a better citizen. If there is anything the teacher can do toward making those activities more wholesome, then the pupil has been that much better prepared for adulthood, they feel. With that in mind, plans were started before the term ended last spring by which the school would help the student body conduct a round of social affairs in which everyone would be included.

In the Past

As in many high schools, the social activities in the past had been largely for those who received "bids" to parties given by exclusive secret societies or clubs, or for those who could afford to pay several dollars for a ticket. It was a school folks' society in which only a portion of the student body "belonged." And although these social doings took place outside of school hours, they had a direct effect on classroom associations.

Paul A. Rehmus, who was principal of the school until he was made superintendent of Lakewood schools this fall, thought it would be a good idea to try a series of all-school parties, given at nominal cost outside of school hours with the help of the faculty.

The first one was held soon after school began this year. It was so successful the pupils already are beginning to plan the next one. Out of a student body of approximately 2,300, there were 1,700 who attended.

Everyone Could Go

Everyone in the school was entitled to go. Admission price in advance was 40 cents, with 50-cent tickets at the gate. The affair, which was called the "Campus Frolic," was held from 8 p. m. to midnight. The school let the pupils use the athletic field, grandstand, and a large adjoining garden in bloom with early fall flowers. Illumination was by floodlights and lanterns. A big tent was erected for dancing. Croquet courts were set out. There were stands for soft drinks and "hot dogs."

There were concessions where one could try games of skill at a penny a ticket—dart throwing, miniature golf, baseball throwing, and so on. The pupils themselves enforced a "no smoking" rule. Before the party they did most of the work erecting the booths, making the decorations and planning the program. The Student Council played an important part in the arrangements.

Through it all there was a minimum of faculty supervision. The faculty chairman was the school swimming coach, Russell Linden. The school's new principal, Lawrence E. Vredevoe, commented: "The affair certainly got over the idea that everyone in the school is on an equal footing, and that we can all have a good time together."

A Book on Weaving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Studio Publications, Inc., usually does a distinguished job in its "How to Do It" series, and the volume "Weaving for Amateurs" by Helen Coates (Studio Publications, London and New York, $3.50) is up to its tradition. It explains in detail, abundant with diagrams and photographs, the essentials of weaving, the kinds of looms, the various kinds of weaving; and takes the reader through simple pattern reading, into the more complex patterns, dyeing, spinning, and some hint of the romance and history of the craft. It is particularly clear presentation, not a little due to the excellent diagrams and the short concise explanations. Yet, while quite within the grasp of the most inexperienced amateur, it has the professional artist's touch—most unusual in works of this nature. The author is a skilled weaver, and has spent many years teaching the subject to children. A good investment for schools, we should say; and a delightful addition to the home craftsman's personal library.

Through the Editor's Window

On Moving Into a New Office

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This workshop where one's office desk now stands,
This place of daily business well supplied
With needful things:—may it meet Love's demands,
And find the worker ever on God's side.
May it hear only gentle words expressed;
Know many a time of courage here renewed;
Be sanctuary for the seeking guest;
With joy in loyal service be imbued.

May every message that is written here
Be as a light to guide someone in need;
May every penciled sentence-change make clear
Some way of thought that readers gladly heed.

May each day's work go forth in healing power,
And every shining moment be God's hour.

A Tuesday Column

Replacing Complicated Verbs

Basic English

Seventh of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We said that the 18 verbs listed in Basic English as "operations" together with other words like prepositions would take the place of the numerous verbs in complete English. They are the names of the actions or operation of bodies. The number of these actions is limited, for example, what can our bodies do to other things? We can *make* them, *have* them, *get* them, and *keep* them. We can *give* them away, or *give* them a kick or a push. We can *put* them, and *take* them in different directions. We *do* all these things, if we do not we *let* the things stay as they were, or let someone else do them. We can move our bodies in different directions with *come* and *go*.

For example, it is possible with the one operation "go," together with prepositions, to replace these seven complicated verbs.

1) The girl said "Goodbye" and *departed*.
2) The girl said "Goodbye" and *went away*.

1) Sir Francis Drake *circumnavigated* the globe.
2) Sir Francis Drake *went round* the globe *in a ship*.

1) Will you tell me where I *enter*?
2) Will you tell me where I *go in*?

1) The train was *approaching* a village.
2) The train was *going towards* a village.

1) Light and heat *radiate* from the sun.
2) Light and heat *go out in all directions* from the sun.

1) The little pig *left* home.
2) The little pig *went away* from home.

1) The two rivers *converge* 20 miles from here.
2) The two rivers *go together* 20 miles from here.

As this is merely a "first step" in Basic English, no attempt has been made to put the complete sentences in Basic English. The only part that we can be certain is in Basic English is the italicised verbs in the number 2 sentences. Here is an exercise, however, which is taken from a passage in Basic English, in "Basic Step by Step," by C. K. Ogden. The blank spaces are where the verbs have been taken out.

Exercise

Here are the 18 operation words of Basic again. Fill in the spaces, and the passage will then, we hope, be an example of good Basic English.

come	take
get	be
give	do
go	have
keep	say
let	see
make	send
put	may
seem	will

At one time men —— that the earth —— flat, and fixed in space like an island in a great sea. But now every one —— the knowledge that the earth —— almost the form of an orange, and —— all the time —— round. It —— two sorts of motion. Every twenty-four hours it —— a complete turn like a ball with a rod through the middle when you —— it a push with your finger. And all the time —— —— —— this, it —— —— —— forward, till at the end of a year it —— —— completely round the sun.

Answers

At one time men said that the earth was flat, and fixed in space like an island in a great sea. But now everyone has the knowledge that the earth has almost the form of an orange, and is all the time going round. It has two sorts of motion. Every twenty-four hours it makes a complete turn, like a ball with a rod through the middle when you give it a push with your finger. And all the time it has been doing this, it has been going forward, till at the end of a year it has gone completely round the sun.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Courage as High Morale

Of all other words that which best expresses the meaning of high morale is the word courage; not courage in the sense opposed to fear, but in the sense opposed to dis-couragement. Morale means adhering to a course of action, with firm resolution and total resourcefulness.

Ralph Barton Perry,
Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University

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Slight Northeastern Wingman Impresses Dunn as Whole Team Shows Progress

Praise of Philips Prelude To Praise of Every Husky

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At the football writers' luncheon yesterday, Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern mentioned only one player by name for his work in the Huskies' victory over Bates last Saturday—little Jimmy Philips, the 168-pound sophomore who started at left end.

Later he amplified his remarks so that practically the whole team was brought in for praise for playing what the former Western Maryland star termed "the best game he has ever seen a Northeastern team turn in."

According to Jimmy, "The whole team played well. All the boys followed instructions to the letter, and we were a different outfit from the one which lost to Williams by a landslide a week ago.

Not Sorry

"In mentioning Philips, I only picked out a boy who was outstanding because this game was practically his first as a varsity player. He saw some action at Williamstown, enough to make me notice him and start him against Bates. And believe me I am not sorry I did.

"The kid doesn't weigh as much as an end should, but you should have seen the way he sent what weight he had crashing into the Bobcats' interference. Nearly every time the play came his way he stripped the ball carrier of his blocking brigade, which was just what he was supposed to do."

Turning from Philips, Dunn declared that the return of his two standout lineman, tackle Ed Jensen and guard Len Erickson, made much of the difference between Northeastern's showing against Bates as compared to that against Williams. These two are iron-man performers upon whom he counted deeply in his pre-season plans, and when they were injured the team lost much of its potency. Both are due to be in the starting line-up this Saturday when Upsala comes to Boston.

Team Spirit

Outside of end Ronnie McKinnon, who is still out of action, the Huskies' casualty list includes only two backfield men, Gale Foster and Bob Otenti, but both are expected to be ready for Saturday's game. With a full squad on his hands and a victory in his pocket, it was no wonder that Jimmy was happy yesterday.

Probably what has pleased Dunn most of all the past few days has been the team spirit shown by the boys. After the game their dressing room celebration was just as noisy as a New Year's Eve party, and they carrjed their enthusiasm over to this week when they refused to take a day off from practice yesterday. Dunn had planned to excuse the squad after the Bates game movies had been shown, but he could not stop his charges from getting into uniform for a full practice session.

Busy Afternoon

Judging from the Huskies' improvement both in play and in morale, and remembering that they lost by only one point to Upsala last year, the Vikings appear to be destined for a busy afternoon this Saturday. Upsala, which recently lost to Boston University in a rough game, is more noted for brawn and power than it is for finesse, and a hard struggle is anticipated.

According to Coach Dunn, Northeastern will rely more on its passing game against the Vikings, with all the backs being drilled this week in the art of heaving the ball.

Viking Upset

The Huskies' hopes for a victory were not made any brighter last Saturday when Panzer defeated Upsala in what the Vikings feel was one of the greatest upsets they have ever experienced. Now the visitors feel that they must beat the Huskies if they hope to salvage any prestige from the current campaign. Against Boston University and Panzer the Vikings got within the five-yard line four times, but each time they failed to score.

This game will be the fourth between the two schools, with Upsala holding a 2-1 edge in victories. The Huskies took the first encounter in 1938 by a 13-6 score, with the Vikings winning the next two by scores of 22-13 and 7-6.

Colorful Rookie Goaltender Seeking Job With Canadiens

MONTREAL (CP)—Bill (Legs) Fraser, tall goaltender who is among the rookie crop seeking a berth with the Canadien Hockey Club, is being hailed by hockey men in the know, as the new color athlete of the National Hockey League—if he catches a spot in the big time.

The proviso is there because Canadian Club officials have been somewhat reserved in making an outright decision as to where Fraser will play his hockey this season, despite outward bursts of enthusiasm over their new prospect.

At the Habitant's training camp at St. Hyacinthe, Que., 40 miles south of Montreal, Legs has been amazing the railbirds with his antics. This angular Winnipeg lad's style is something new to hockey followers of this small French town, and daily several hundred turn out to watch him.

Ballplayer's Hands

When in the nets Bill has a pair of hands like a ballplayer. Continually he is yelling to players to test their prowess against him, and it's this tone of cockiness that makes him so popular.

It's easy to understand why he is called Legs, because his pinions measure an awful lot of his 6ft. 3in. frame. He is as agile as a ballet dancer, and can kick as high as the top bar of the goal posts.

To Bill, this pro stuff doesn't look any tougher than when he played in the amateur ranks. Last year Legs nearly caused a one-man catastrophe in Cape Breton, when he turned out to play with Glace Bay Miners in the league playoffs after he had tended goal throughout the regular schedule with North Sydney Victorias.

Really Trying

Bill doesn't like to talk about his hockey future, but it is plainly evident that he is putting his all into catching a place with the Canadiens this season. Every day he puts in extra time at drill, and sometimes is on the ice for three and four hours at a stretch with all his heavy equipment on, banging out other hard-working rookies' shots.

Fraser is vying for the goaling position with Bert Gardiner, who held the first-string job last year. Bert will be a pretty tough man to beat as No. 1 goal man, but it is expected that even if Legs doesn't oust Gardiner for top spot, he'll be retained for the reserve job, as the Canadien bosses feel they have one of hockey's potential drawing cards in the robust westerner.

Water Boy Now On the Varsity

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21 (AP)—The water boy who became a varsity player provided the story of the week in west coast football.

Charley White of the University of San Francisco is the quick change artist. He donned a uniform today and henceforth will play either at halfback or end for the University of San Francisco.

During the game with Stanford last Saturday, White puffed off the field with his bucket and growled at Head Coach Jeff Cravath, "I can play better than those fellows." Cravath retorted, "Why don't you show up for practice?"

Cravath promptly forgot about it as he was more concerned with the 42-26 beating Stanford was giving his team.

White showed up for practice and made the team, right then and there. He weighs 180 pounds and outsprints most of the squad.

The story would be more unusual if White had been a green hand at the game. He was a cracker jack player in high school but had decided to forego college ball because of pressure of studies.

American Soccer League

New England Division

Final Standing of First Half Schedule

Club	P	W	L	D	Goal For	Agst	Pts
St. Michaels	6	3	3	1	11	8	7
Scandinavians	6	3	2	1	9	11	7
Swedish Americans	6	3	3	0	11	7	6
Boston Celts	6	2	4	0	8	13	4

The draw for the American League Cup resulted as follows:

Sunday, Oct. 26, 1941

St. Michales vs. Boston C
Andrew Square, So. Boston.
Referee: James Johnstone.

Swedish Americans vs. Scandinavia
Norton Field, Worcester.
Referee: F. Jahnsen.
Kick-off 3:00 p. m.

This competition will be played on a home-and-home basis with total goals to count, the second game will be played the following Sunday.

One of the Three Backfields Navy Can Use

Versatile Sailor Backs

Upper left: John Harrell, 202-pound blocking back; center: Howie Clark, left halfback, who passes and kicks from his right side; right: Sherwood Werner, 190-pound fullback.

Below: Robert Woods, right halfback, who passes and kicks from his right side. The usual starting backfield also had a southpaw and a right-hander, kicker and passer.

MacKinney Loss Severe Blow To Crimson Chance

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a game where man-power means everything, such as the Harvard-Navy game at the Stadium this Saturday, the loss of Loren MacKinney, regular left end is more important than the loss of any other man on the Crimson squad. MacKinney not only regularly plays the 60-minute type of game at end, but does the team kicking and helps the ball-carrying department with his end-around plays.

Against Penn in the opening game of the season MacKinney had not found his stride in kicking and that was instrumental in the defeat of the Cambridge eleven, 19 to 0. In the second game against Cornell and played here, MacKinney returned to his best kicking form and lofted towering boots down the field, but the downfield coverage was sloppy and helped the Big Red win a close one, 6-0.

Helped Beat Indians

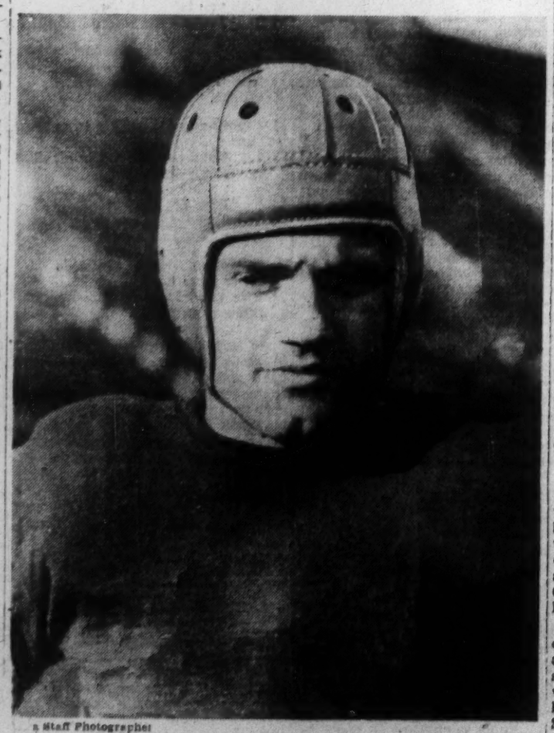
Last Saturday against Dartmouth MacKinney kept the Indians in their own backyard until forced out of the game and two of his punts out of bounds on the visitors' one and three-yard lines were helpful to the extent that Harvard broke into the victory column by a score of 7 to 0.

Against Navy this Saturday, Harvard cannot match the middies in manpower since they are known to have three good elevens to one for the locals. It was hoped that MacKinney's punting would keep the sailors at least partly under control, but since the Carolina boy came up with an injury in the Dartmouth game he is rated a very doubtful starter this week.

Lee to Kick

With MacKinney out of the line-up Harvard will have to rely on Capt. Fran Lee for most of the punting. Lee has punted well at times, but usually only does the kicking on surprise quick-kicks and certainly is no match for MacKinney.

The supporters of Harvard did not look for them to have sufficient strength to beat Navy anyway, but with MacKinney out of the line-up the horizon harbors nothing of a cheerful nature. So long as the other regulars can stand up against the three Navy teams, Harvard should be in the game, but when reserves are necessary, the affair could turn into a rout. Bill Barnes or Jack Morgan are capable reserves for MacKinney in all but the punting department.



s Staff Photographer

Loren MacKinney, Crimson End

With MacKinney probably out of the Harvard line-up against the Navy at the Stadium this Saturday, the Crimson not only loses a good defensive and offensive end, but its best punter as well.

Special Credit Is Given George Heiden by Harlow

He is a blocking back who weighs only 170 pounds and his work probably went unnoticed for the most part by the crowd in Harvard Stadium last Saturday, but his play against Dartmouth did not escape the eagle eye of his coach, Dick Harlow. Loathe to single out any one boy on the Crimson team for special praise, Dick could not leave Heiden out of his brief remarks at the football writers' weekly luncheon at the Parker House yesterday.

"George Heiden did a swell job for us, fellows," he began. "He weighs only 170 pounds, but he did a magnificent job at his blocking back position. He called our defensive signals perfectly, and that is something when you remember that we used five, six, and seven-man lines with variations. He was great at backing up the line, where he met Johnny Krol (185 pounds) headlong all day. And he stopped Dartmouth's last offensive threat with a pass interception which I still do not see how he made."

As for Navy this Saturday, Harlow said that he intended to remain pat on his line-up as far as he could. "No coach ever breaks up a winning combination, and I hope I don't have to. But right now there is a question about Loren MacKinney at left end. He was injured against the Indians, and I doubt if he will be ready." (When he returned to Cambridge, Harlow discovered that Loren is definitely out of Saturday's game with Navy.)

Barnes or Morgan

With MacKinney not playing, Harlow's plans call for his place to be taken either by Bill Barnes or John Morgan, with Don Forte holding down the other wing, Vern Miller and Tom Gardiner would be at tackle, Dick Pfister and Chub Peabody at guard, Johnny Page at center, and Capt. Fran Lee, Walter Wilson, Don McNicol, and Heiden in the backfield.

Harlow also praised the wonderful job done with the Harvard line by Lyal Clark, whom he termed "one of the shyest men he ever knew." Yesterday the Harvards who saw most of the action against the Big Green were given a day off. "The kids were up for that game, and fully deserved a rest," was his comment.

Seat of Honor

The big Crimson head coach held the seat of honor at the meeting because of Harvard's stunning victory. Another coach from across Charles River way was also given a chance to speak, and Jayvee Coach Henry Lamar told all he knew about Navy.

"They are large boys with plenty of power and speed, and they operate with the T formation, spinners, short punt, spreads, and single wing, so you can see that we haven't much to do to get ready for Saturday," he said with a smile. "Seriously, though, they are the best Navy team I have ever seen in my life, and I have been watching Navy teams ever since I was a kid."

Denny Myers of Boston College and Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern were two other head coaches who reported on the wings of victories—B. C.'s over Manhattan and Northeastern's over Bates.

Plays Disclosed

According to Myers, the Eagles' game Saturday was "not a pretty ball game to watch. Our blocking has not improved as much as I thought it would, and several of the plays we were saving for Georgetown next Saturday were inadvertently disclosed by our quarterback, Wally Boudreau.

"Against Manhattan we lost big Steve Levanitis, a tackle who was coming along nicely and who had just got going well on offense. Gil Bouley, starting left tackle, looked like the football player I thought he could be. We are going to practice hard this week, and I believe we will be ready for Georgetown."

Dunn found it impossible to keep a wide grin off his features when he arose to speak. "Our game against Bates," he began, "was the finest I have ever seen a Northeastern team play. All the boys were marvellous, especially little Jimmy Philips, a sophomore, at left end."

"Glad It's Over"

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts, on the heels of a 28-6 loss to Brown, was "glad the series with Brown is over. I, for one, was getting pretty tired of going down there with a smaller squad and getting nothing out of it. Moreover, at Brown Field, we had to sit in a dugout from which we could hardly see the field, while we later learned that Brown had a spotter in the press box. And that spotter certainly found the holes in our lines. They just about pushed us right out of the park.

"I think Coach Skip Stahley has done a good job this season, but I think at the same time that the Bruins are going to have trouble when they meet a team that uses straight power as the Bruins do. This Saturday we face another tough foe in Williams, but we will do the best we can." (Ed. note—that was good enough last year, for Williams only beat Tufts when it kicked a field goal in the last minute of play. The score at Williamstown was 22-20.)

Hanley Disappointed

Boston University's Pat Hanley was disappointed at his loss to Bucknell 6-0 Saturday, for he thought that his boys held the upper hand and should have scored on any one of three separate occasions. "And if we had scored, we would have kicked that extra point," he said. "We haven't missed one yet this season."

B. U. will be hard pressed against Western Maryland Friday night, for in addition to having lost Chick Morris and Ed Rooney through injuries, they find that the southerners have drawn the color line at the Terriers' negro stars, end Howie Mitchell and halfback Charlie Thomas.

A scouting report on Georgetown, B. C.'s next opponent, was given by the Eagles' assistant coach, Harry Marr. "They are not as good as Mississippi," he said, "but they were a much improved club last Friday against George Washington than they were in that first game of the season against 'Ole Miss.'"

G. C.

'Tag Day' For Dear Old Tech Goal: $1,000

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21 (AP)—Today was tag day at Carnegie Tech with the Tartan football team as beneficiary.

The gallant stand of the weary Tartans last Saturday apparently was the spark which stung undergraduates into sudden action, causing them to call out the famed student kiltie band with glamorous cheer leaders and go to work for dear old Tech.

The immediate goal is $1,000 cash to be taken from the campus starting with mass meeting today and four or five times that much to be raised later from alumni and friends.

Money for Prospects

The students want the money to assure tuition for grid prospects, so, as one said, "We can have four or five good men who can just take away time from work to play football."

Only three years ago Tech was acclaimed champion of the East and but for the referee misinforming the captain about what down it was against Notre Dame, might have been national champs. In the first game this year the team bowed to little Westminster and then to Muhlenberg.

Next on schedule were the mighty Irish, who rolled over the Tartans last year 61 to 0 and gloom was so thick there were rumors of a student strike against such an uneven match.

But after the visitors were held to 16-0 count the picture changed in a jiffy.

To Prod Alumni

Explained Charles Richardson, President of the Student Council: "The rally is intended not only to raise cash as an immediate indication that students are deeply interested in the success of their team but also to prod the alumni.

"We want to prove to the administration that the strike rumor did not present a true student opinion. As concrete evidence we want to sell tags at minimum of 50 cents each to each of the 2,100 undergrads."

Tech's President Robert E. Doherty banned all school aid to athletes several years ago, instituting the Doherty Plan under which alumni and friends may contribute money, to be distributed through scholarships. The plan worked for a couple of years, but then donations fell to driblets and so did the football team.

Field Officials Answer 'Grandstand Referees'

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 21 (AP)—The chant heard so frequently at sports contests against referees bounced back today at those fellows with the megaphone voices in the stands.

En masse, referees of the Taunton Soccer League handed in their resignations and recommended that the jobs go to the "grandstand or sideline referees" who have been criticizing their work.

League Secretary Mauel Amaral said applications would be welcome at the regular rate—$1 for officiating in this city and $1.50 for games in near-by Attleboro or Stoughton.

The first day brought no response.

Day's Turnout at Brae Burn Shows Golfers Still Active

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If anyone had made a tour of the Greater Boston golf courses Sunday and noted the number of automobiles in the parking spaces and number of players in action, he might have concluded that it was the very height of the season and that every club was holding a tournament of considerable importance. An example of how busy a day it was can be gathered from returns at Brae Burn, where daily attendance is recorded. The day's total was 215 starters.

That was not a record for so late a date, for on Oct. 18, 1936, there was the extraordinary turnout of 292, and 242 a week later; but the 215 this last Sunday was notable for a season which has been a little on the lean side compared with the biggest attendance years. Moreover, it is interesting to learn that the tag end of the local season, again as measured by Brae Burn statistics, has been quite exceptional. The September attendance, 3,860, was the biggest of the season for any one month.

As a rule, the month of May is tops in attendance. Everybody's appetite is whetted for golf about that time with daylight saving another favoring factor; but this season's May attendance at Brae Burn was only 3,771, June 3,500 and August 3,400, all of them behind September. Meantime, October is piling up the total in fine shape, 2,035 so far, as against 1,894 for the comparable period a year ago.

Matches Par

Equally as the late season has been notable for its links activities, so has it been productive of many interesting occurrences in play. Furnace Brook Golf Club of Wollaston put on a 36-hole member-guest tournament Sunday, in spite of early darkness, yet all hands completed the two rounds. Just to show that early or late season are all the same to him, Ted Bishop continued that habitual act of impersonating Par, by cracking off two individual 67's, that being par of the course. He was under par twice in the morning, under once and over once in the afternoon.

Bishop's home-club partner, William Kenyon, tells me that the big fellow had a number of putts that stopped on or close to the lips of the cups, but they would all have had to drop for him to threaten the course record of 61, made early this season by the club's professional, Charlie Malloy, who in that scintillating round had the extraordinary mark of nine consecutive threes on the home holes. Joe Hoffman, State amateur semifinalist in 1938, had a pretty good day himself in the Furnace Brook Sunday party, 68, 70, while he and M. Scwartz set the field a merry pace with a 62 better-ball in the forenoon, followed by a 68 that gave them best gross for the day, 130.

Worthy Deeds

At the nearby Wollaston Golf Club there also were some worthy deeds, for Francis Shea had 42 gross in the best-selected 12 holes, in which the rare part was 4, 3, 3 for the three marsh holes, 10th, 11th and 12th, on which three fours are acceptable any time by the best of golfers. Shea's putt for a three at the 10th rimmed the cup. Charlie MacAndrew, the pro who has reeled off innumerable rounds under 70 at Wollaston, was in the party and allowed that it was the first time in 35 years that he had lost all three of those holes in any one round to anybody.

Now let's go further afield, for the moment, for it wouldn't seem right to pass over without comment one of the great performances of all time by a woman golfer. Last week a tournament was held at the famous Merion Cricket Club at Haverford, Pa., for the Dorothy Campbell Howe Cup, 18 holes on the West course and 18 on the East, the latter being the scene of a number of national championships. Mrs. E. H. Vare, Jr., won it by 12 strokes, 76 on the West course, 73 on the East. Then came Helen Sigel, runner-up to Mrs. Newell at Brookline for the women's national, with 76, 85, tied for second with Mrs. William G. Hamilton, Jr., 92, 79.

Great Round

How great a round that 73 was on the East course may be measured, in part, by the fact that on that same course in 1934 Olin Dutra won the national open with rounds of 76, 74, 72, 71, two of his rounds higher than Mrs. Vare's 73. Gene Sarazen, second, had 73, 72, 73, 76. The comparison, I'll grant, is not quite fair to the great professionals, in that they played from way back on the tees and under fairway and atmospheric conditions unquestionably much different than those of last week.

Nevertheless, there is no getting away from the fact that the Merion East course, at any time, is one of the most exacting in the country, and that a 73 by the six times winner of the women's national, mother of two children, is one to go into the golfing archives. Its comparable performance by Mrs. Vare might be her 76 at Brae Burn in 1928, playing in a women's Eastern championship, for with three exceptions she was playing from the same tees as used by the men in the national amateur which Bobby Jones won, and those were the days when scores under 80 by women were a great rarity, equally as a 76 at Brae Burn was superlative. In her 73 at Merion Mrs. Vare three-putted two greens in succession.

Sports Around the Hub

Sixth Fall Dinghy Regatta for Brown

The sixth Brown University Yacht Club fall invitation regatta for member colleges of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association is scheduled to get under way at 1 p. m. on Saturday. The regular Brown University Y. C. courses on the Seekonk River will be used by the collegiate sailors in 10-foot Dyer dinghies. The program calls for a full round-robin of races.

The racing, however, will be conducted on the change-of-boats system with the crews shifting boats after each race; each crew will sail as many different boats as time will allow. Crews have been asked to return to the floats as soon after their race as possible in order to get in a full day of racing.

Accommodations will be available for crews arriving from distant places and the Brown University Y. C. will award individual prizes to the skippers of the winning team.

* * *

Members of the Greenkeepers' Club of New England and Superintendents' Association opened their two-day New England Turf Conference at the Weston Golf Club yesterday with two golf tourneys and a banquet at which Ray Koon acted as master of ceremonies. A putting contest was held in the morning and a blind bogie tourney in the afternoon. Today the joint assembly is making a tour of the eastern golf clubs of Massachusetts and also several historical spots. The list of prize winners in yesterday's competition:

Putting—Arthur Cody, Wellaston, 36; second, A. G. Sparandio, Marlboro, 37.
Low Gross in Blind Bogie — Ralph Thomas, Lexington, 84.
Best Gross (nine holes)—N. G. Sparandio, Marlboro, 39.
Blind Bogie Net—Harold Mosher, Riverside, 71; second net, Howard Parent, The Country Club.
Least Number of Putts—Homer C. Darling, Northboro, 38; second, Robert Pollack, Philadelphia, Penn., 31.
Nearest pin on 17th—Sam Mitchell, Ponkapoag.
Longest Drive — Nick Bruno, Norfolk, 240 yards.

* * *

The weekly Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament was held yesterday at the Trapelo Golf Club in Waltham with Matty Green of the Boston Globe leading Class A with a card of 87-78. Green was followed by J. Jeffre of the Boston Herald is second place with 94-79. Vale Haak of the Globe was the only contestant in Class B. He scored 109-97.

* * *

The second-place Boston Red Sox will receive $35,563.84 as their share of the World Series take according to figures released by Commissioner Landis . . . Joe Pezzullo of West Warwick, R. I., and Sam Videtta of the home club posted a 98 to win the N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur 27-hole golf event at the Happy Valley (Lynn) course yesterday . . . Jack Wood was a speaker at the first meeting of the Harvard Yacht Club, which appointed George O'Day '43, National 110-class champion, as its freshman officer.

* * *

One of the best football stories of the season concerns last Saturday's game between Georgia and Columbia in which at one point Frank Sinkwich made a 57-yard run for the southerners, only to have the play called back when one official happened to see that Georgia's center had not passed the ball back in one continuous motion. Expecting a roasting from the Georgia players, the official explained why he called back the ball. Georgia's captain told the official to wait a minute, and asked in an aside to his center, "Was that play such-and-such?" When the center said, "Yes," the captain turned to the official and nodded his head in agreement with his decision. You can't blame them for trying, though!

* * *

A first-time visitor to the football writers' meeting yesterday was Coach George Hunt of the M. I. T. football team. A southerner who attended West Virginia, Hunt is giving his time to coaching a group of 25 or 30 boys who really want to play the game. Not being registered with the A. A. U., the Engineers cannot play a regulation game with college varsities, but Hunt offered his team to any coach who would like a breather on his schedule—sort of an informal practice game. M. I. T. lost its first game to Lowell Textile last Saturday 12-7. "We're a set-up," Hunt said with a smile, "but you might have a good time playing us." Some of the Boston coaches would probably like to have the Engineers regularly on their schedules. Where, for instance, is there a breather on the Harvard schedule?

* * *

The New Engand Association of the Amateur Athletic Union celebrates its Golden Jubilee at the Copley-Plaza this evening.

Extremes

The current coaching heroes of the Middle West, the fellows who upset the dope, are the smallest and the largest of the clan—Little Paul Brown of Ohio State and Big Tom Stidham of Marquette.

Pacific Northwest Conference Football Teams Passing Around Honors This Season

Washington Has Its Chance Against Stanford Saturday

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Pacific Northwest teams in the Pacific Coast football conference have been passing around the honors this season. First it was Washington State who took the spotlight with a 13-6 upset win over California. Next came Oregon State, to solve the Stanford "T" formation, 10-0, after beating Washington 9-6. And then the University of Oregon came to the fore with a resounding 19-7 win over California added to an earlier 20-6 victory over U. S. C.

The fourth team, Washington, has the opportunity this week, when the Huskies meet Stanford in a Homecoming game at Seattle. It's the biggest game of the season for the local fans, who are enthused over the Washington comeback after losing opening games to Minnesota and Oregon State. Coach Jim Phelan's Huskies tripped Washington State, 23-13, and then turned back U. C. L. A., 14-7.

Both Washington and Stanford are hoping for a dry field for their game. The Indians showed that the "Model T" won't run in a wet field, while Washington is chiefly an offensive team, and failed to click in the rain against U. C. L. A. On comparative scores, Stanford has the edge, having beaten U. C. L. A. 33-0, but home-town fans think the Huskies have at least an even chance.

Husky-Indian Game

With five teams now tied for the Conference lead — Washington, Oregon State, Oregon, Stanford and U. S. C.—the Husky-Indian game is almost certain to reduce the leaders to four. Washington State could upset Oregon State at Pullman, while Oregon may find the U. C. L. A. team tough at Los Angeles, and U. S. C. runs into California at Berkeley.

In the recent Northwest games, Oregon's 19-7 victory of California is the most notable. For the second successive week, it was a native Californian in an Oregon uniform who turned back his home-staters. At Los Angeles the week previous, Curt Mecham from Bakersfield, Cal., threw three touchdown passes to give Oregon the game. And against the U. of California, Tommy Roblin, who entered Oregon from Pittsburg, Cal., scored twice and handed a reverse to Mecham for the third tally.

Oregon opened the scoring when Roblin gave the ball to Mecham, and the latter ran 36 yards to score in the first quarter. End Tony Crish blocked Bob Reinhard's punt and Ed Moshofsky recovered for Oregon on the Bear seven-yard line. Two plays later, Roblin carried it over.

Recover Fumble

Back came California to score before the half, after recovering a fumble on the Oregon 10-yard line. Henry Zacharias passed to Walt Gordon for the score. When Joe Merlo converted to bring the score to 7-12, it looked good for California.

But it was not California's day. In the final half's only score, Roblin ran back one of Reinhard's punts 65 yards through most of the California team.

U. C. L. A. made a courageous showing against Washington but found the slippery ball as much a detriment to the "Q-T" formation as it was to Stanford's "T" in Corvallis. Washington used straight power mixed with the only Husky completed pass of the day, to roll up two second-quarter scores.

Sophomore ace Bobby Erickson was on the sidelines, so senior triple-threat back Ernie Steele provided the victory spark. His 27-yard pass to end Bill Sloan in the end zone was the winning margin, after Jack Stackpool scored from the one-yard line.

Outweighed, but exhibiting a daring passing attack, the Bruins came from behind to outplay the Huskies in the third period. Leo Cantor scored from the three yard line.

* * *

But enough about Pacific Coast Conference football. Another major winter sport is almost underway—at least all the preparations are being made for a mammoth ski season.

The snow is just starting to get heavy at Mount Rainier, Mount Baker, the Cascade summit, Leavenworth, and the Olympic Peninsula, and soon the stavemen will be in full swing. Officials of the Pacific Northwest Ski Association have already arranged for a full season, listing 23 tournaments from December to June.

Lineup of Northwest ski tourneys is as follows:

Dec. 7, Arnold Lunn Downhill, Mount Hood; 28, Portland Day Downhill, Mount Hood; 29-30-31, and Jan. 1, intercollegiate ski jumps, Sun Valley. *Jan. 11, P. N. S. A. ski patrol contest, Snoqualmie Pass; *17-18, Jeffers Cup competition, Sun Valley; *25, open jumping contest, Snoqualmie Bowl; *31, Feb. 1, four-way junior championships, Paradise Valley. *Feb 1, Leavenworth open jumping, Leavenworth; *8, P. N. S. A. cross-country championships, Snoqualmie Summit; *14-15, Class A, P. N. S. A., downhill, slalom, combined men's and women's championships, Mount Spokane; 15, Class B, C, men's downhill, slalom, combined, all-Oregon, Tollgate, Ore.; *22, Sun Valley Ski Club, downhill and slalom championships; *P. N. S. A. classic combined championships, Beaver Lake. *March 1, junior P. N. S. A. jumping championships, Beaver Lake; *8, P. N. S. A. jumping championships, Razor Back Hill, Mount Baker; *21-22, Pacific Coast intercollegiate four-way championships, Mount Rainier; *22, P. N. S. A. downhill, slalom and combined Class B championships, men's and women's, Stevens Pass; *28-29, Sun Valley international downhill, slalom, combined championships, with Harriman Cup competition, *April 5, Far West kandahar, downhill, slalom, combined races for men and women, Mount Hood; *11-12, Silver Skis Open, Mount Rainier; *19, Huntoon Ski Club Handicap, Mount Baker; 26, giant slalom, Mount Hood. *June 14, Golden Rose downhill, Mount Hood.

*Pacific Northwest Ski Association sponsored.

* * *

Bud Ward is still making golfing news, having shot a record 63 at Spokane's Manito course, breaking the mark of 65 held by Ralph Guldahl and Norman Smith. Ward intends to leave soon to play in Mexico City, but the Northwest fans will see P. G. A. champion Vic Ghezzi in action on a tour of all major cities.

B. C.

Texas Heads Heap Minus Lone Stars

DALLAS, Oct. 21 (AP)—The University of Texas is a top team of the nation's football because it doesn't have to play the percentages.

Texas Christian University, Baylor and Rice can give you all the details. They're examples of what happens to a team when it has to build around one man.

T. C. U.'s hopes centered on Kyle Gillespie, the spark of an offense Frog fans felt would go far.

Versatile

Baylor's fortunes revolved around big Jack Wilson, probably the most versatile football player in its history.

Rice followed the pounding feet of the mighty Bob Brumley, who did everything but sell peanuts in the stands.

So what happened? The percentage finally ran out.

Gillespie met with a mishap, the T. C. U. offense folded and Texas A. & M. defeated the Frogs 14-0 going away.

Wilson had to leave the game in the first quarter against Villanova. The Bears lost 14-6.

Brumley, who beat mighty Tulane almost single-handed, was unable to play for Rice Saturday against Louisiana State and L. S. U. staged a major upset to blast the Owls 27-0.

All on One Week End

And all this happened on one week end, bringing an end to T. C. U.'s hopes of again basking in the Southwest Conference sun and inflicting upon the conference more intersectional defeats than received in all three previous weeks combined.

Texas didn't have to be concerned about percentages. Pete Layden, great fullback, was on the shelf for a time, but Texas still had Jack Crain. So Pete wasn't missed as the Longhorns crushed Arkansas 48-14.

Southern Methodist is another one-man gang. He's Preston Johnston, who does everything except carry the water. Johnston has gone more than 800 minutes without being removed from a game and S. M. U. is studying percentages.

87,000 to Watch Gophers' Effort to Set Victory Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The most important modern football record broken each of the last three seasons by Minnesota, if you'll take the word of the typical Ann Arbor grid fan, concerns its string of consecutive victories over Michigan and 87,000 fans will turn out Saturday (Oct. 25) to see whether the 1941 Gopher machine can also crack this mark.

At the end of the 1937 season Michigan football records showed that since 1900 only four schools had beaten the Wolverines four times in a row. Pennsylvania did it in the first decade of the century and Ohio State, Minnesota and Michigan State did it in the same four lean years, 1934, '35, '36 and '37.

After that season there was a change in the Wolverine coaching staff and since then, though they have played every year, neither Ohio State nor Michigan State has beaten Michigan. In fact, the same applies to Pennsylvania which was played in 1938, 1938 and 1940.

Dig Into Records

Minnesota, however, has not shown any such courtesy. The Gophers it seems dug into the records and came up with two amazing facts. The first was that long ago, in the early days of American football Cornell beat Michigan seven times running, from 1889 through 1894. This was accomplished by Cornell's taking single victories three of those years and by winning twice in two other seasons. The second fact uncovered was that between 1920 and 1926 Michigan whipped Minnesota eight straight times, doing this by taking two games in '26.

Bernie Bierman, the Gopher coach, was not content to let the string stop after 1937. He and his aggregation eyed the facts gleaned from the record book and decided first to avenge the eight beatings in a row inflicted upon the Gophers in the post-war era and at the same time to equal, and surpass if possible, the old Cornell record.

Equals Cornell Record

To Michigan minds it seems that the first has been accomplished for Gophers wins in 1938 and 1940 by 7-6 scores and in 1939 by 20-7 have given Minnesota seven victories over Michigan in seven years. This equalled the Cornell record too and fans here think it is high time for the Gophers to show a little of the respect exhibited by the Spartans and Buckeyes who were content with four straight.

In the Michigan Stadium Saturday, Minnesota and Michigan will meet again. If the Gophers win, thereby topping Cornell's old mark, their positions as immortals will be secure. If they don't—and they may not—they at least will have had the satisfaction of doing what no other modern team could do and as far as folks here are concerned that's plenty.

Party to Joe Di Maggio

Wide World

Children Fete Yankee Star

NEW YORK—Joe Di Maggio, the ever so popular player of the world champion New York Yankees baseball team, as here attested, is pictured at the party which youthful neighbors in his apartment at 400 West End Avenue gave for him today. He's autographing a bat for Betty Jane Foss, age 10.

Minnesota Continues on Top In Associated Press Polls

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—It was Minnesota and Texas still running one-two today as 127 of the nation's football experts scanned performances of the top college teams throughout the country and, in the second of the weekly Associated Press ranking polls, kept these two teams at the head the parade.

At the same time they established Saturday's clash at Ann Arbor between Michigan and Minnesota as very much the week's outstanding battle, and perhaps one of the most vital of the season. For Michigan, on the strength of its 14-7 conquest of Northwestern, was boosted from sixth place a week ago into third, only 263 points back of Minnesota.

Total of 1,169

The Golden Gophers, No. 1 team in the land a year ago, polled 69 first-place votes, worth 10 points each; 33 for second place, and only one vote for lower than fifth position. This gave them a total of 1,169 points, to 1,095 for the Texas Longhorns, impressive winners over four rivals from as many conferences, and 906 for Michigan. Texas was ranked at the top on 33 ballots and Michigan on seven.

Duke, dropped down a notch by the Wolverines' climb, also was first choice of seven voters and polled 758 points. Thus the first four teams dominated the poll to such an extent that they drew far more than half of the total number of points awarded.

Navy Climbed

Back of the Blue Devils came Navy, the East's ranking representative, which climbed from seventh to fifth; Fordham, dropped from fourth in spite of a good-looking win over West Virginia; Notre Dame, which moved from eighth to seventh though it was none too impressive against Carnegie Tech; Santa Clara, up a notch from ninth and only all-winning major team left on the Pacific Coast; Texas A. and M., Texas' strongest rival in the Southwest and that sector's best eleven in 1940, and Tulane, only beaten team to crash the first 10 and doing so because of its thundering defeat of North Carolina.

First 10 Pairings

Texas A. and M. and the Green Wave made the biggest advances, the Aggies coming up from 14th place and Tulane from 17th. They shoved Ohio State, still undefeated but only after a close call with Purdue, down to No. 11.

Besides the Michigan-Minnesota battle, already guaranteed a sell-out of better than 85,000, the first-tenners are paired as follows for this Saturday:

Texas with Rice, beaten by Louisiana State last week and with Bob Brumley, its ace back, injured; Duke with Pitt, seemingly in for its third-straight trouncing; Navy with Harvard, whose upset of Dartmouth promises a real test for the sailors; Fordham with Texas Christian, badly handicapped by the loss of triple-threat Kyle Gillespie; Notre Dame with Illinois, Santa Clara with Oklahoma, Texas A. and M. with Baylor, which lost its best back, Jack Wilson, last week, and Tulane with Mississippi, loser to Georgetown early in the season.

The standing of the teams (first-place votes in parentheses, points figured on 10-9-8-7-6, etc., basis):

First Ten

1—Minnesota (69)	1,169
2—Texas (33)	1,095
3—Michigan (7)	906
4—Duke (7)	758
5—Navy (3)	614
6—Fordham (3)	500
7—Notre Dame	354
8—Santa Clara	252
9—Texas A. & M.	243
10—Tulane (1)	220

Second Ten—11, Ohio State (1), 206; 12, Penn., 139; 13, Northwestern, 96; 14, Clemson (3), 70; 15, Vanderbilt, 62; 16, Oregon, 53; 17, Temple, 51; 18, Oregon State, 48; tied for 19, Villanova and Stanford, 24 each.

Also Ran—Washington 18, Mississippi State 13, Georgia 11, Southern Methodist 10, Missouri 9, Alabama 8, Nebraska 5, Texas Tech 4, Rice 2, Mississippi and Army 1 each.

Irving Crane Out Again For World Crown

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 (AP)—Irving Crane, cue wizard from Livonia, N. Y., makes his first start in the 1941 world's pocket billiard tournament today hopeful of beating out famed Ralph Greenleaf, of Chicago, and Willie Mosconi, defending champion from Philadelphia.

Crane finished runnerup to Greenleaf in 1938, the first world tournament in which he competed. Since then he has been rated as among the top 10 pocket stars. He is pitted against Arthur Cranfield, of Syracuse, in one of five matches set for this afternoon and tonight.

Greenleaf and Mosconi opened the round-robin tourney last night by beating Don Tozer, of Chicago, and George Kelly, of Philadelphia. Greenleaf, 17 times former champion and making his first tourney start since '38, defeated Tozer, 125 to 58 in 18 innings while Mosconi had an easy time with Kelly, 125 to 17 in eight innings.

Standings of the players:

	W	L	High run	Best game
Ralph Greenleaf	1	0	32	18
Willie Mosconi	1	0	38	8
Don Tozer	0	1	15	0
George Kelly	0	1	13	0
Jimmy Caras	0	0	0	0
Andrew Ponzi	0	0	0	0
Irving Crane	0	0	0	0
Erwin Rudolph	0	0	0	0
Harry Baker	0	0	0	0
Arthur Cranfield	0	0	0	0
Joe Procita	0	0	0	0
Onofrio Lauri	0	0	0	0

Today's Matches

Crane vs. Cranfield.
Caras vs. Procita.
Rudolph vs. Tozer.
Ponzi vs. Lauri.
Baker vs. Kelly.

Yachting Picture Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—While there can no longer be said to be any formal opening of Miami's yachting season, as in years past, there still are certain arrivals in Biscayne Bay that seem to signal the approach of the winter season.

Not many seasons ago there would steam into this harbor about this time of year one of the big luxury yachts, such as Commodore William K Vanderbilt's "Alva," and the season was then open. A string of equally famous craft then flowed into these waters, until every available docking space on both sides of Biscayne bay was filled. There the greatest galaxy of palatial yachts ever assembled in one port was one of the "sights" of the Miami season.

The war has changed the yachting picture here completely. The Alva has stayed here the year round, at the Causway docks, the past two summers. It is about the only one of the big yachts left, the others having gone to the British Navy, the United States Navy or the Coast Guard.

So completely have yachting conditions changed that harbor men announced that the recent putting into the water of the Vanderbilt tender, the Alva, a 38-footer, indicates that the yachting season is about to open and that the veteran yatchsman will soon be at his Fisher Island estate. At least the season opens with a distinguished name.

But yachting, which was once a society pastime, has now become recreational boating. Thousands more can now enjoy getting out on the bay or cruising in quiet waters than formerly. Gone are the big yachts, but small craft are more numerous than ever.

The first cruiser to arrive for an active season hails from Chicago. She is Richard Jacobson's 50-foot Lois Nancy and came down via the Mississippi. Another well-known cruiser is on its way from Chicago also, R. E. Crummer's Recco III, winner of one of the prizes in the last marine pageant.

Already in the water at Miami Beach is J. O Gebhart's Lillian G, awaiting the owner's arrival from Decatur, Ill. Also Peter Fox's Sea Bee, and E. A. Schaeffer's 34-foot cruiser from Milwaukee. All from the Middle West, none from Long Island. Yachting experts say this is indicative of the kind of yachting season Miami will have.

Belongs to Millers

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21 (AP)—If Zeke Bonura, now discharged from the army and preparing to re-enter organized baseball, wants to know where he belongs all he has to do is ask Mike Kelley, owner of the Minneapolis Millers—not Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis.

Bonura, commenting after his discharge from the Army because the draft age has been lowered to 28 and he is now 32, said he didn't know "what club I belong to now." But Kelley said last night he knows where Bonura belongs.

"He belongs to me," said the Millers owner. "I bought him from the Chicago Cubs last winter, I had until June 15 to keep or reject him. I decided to keep him, of course, and paid for him in full after he was inducted into the service.

"Bonura belongs to the Minneapolis Baseball Club, a statement he can have verified by contacting Commissioner Landis if he thinks that procedure necessary."

Hooray

At Purdue every lineman may now be a hero, for the linemen carry the ball under the new offensive policy of Coach Mel Elward. He has end-around, tackle-around and guard-around plays this year.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Rider College (Trenton, N. J.) 3, Seton Hall College 0.

Soldier Quits Camp to Star In Australian Rugby Final

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Army life doesn't put a footballer off his game. A soldier who traveled 700 miles from a military camp in Victoria was the outstanding player in the Rugby League final in Sydney.

He is Lieut. Gordon Hart, whose brilliance at center three-quarter enabled St. George club to win the pro 13-a-side premiership, before a crowd of 39,957—largest attendance at a Rugby club match for 20 years.

Though his 29-hour journey ended only four hours before the match began, Hart's sparkling dash caused the downfall of Eastern Suburbs, last year's premiers, 31-14. There is not so much of Hart—only 5ft. 6in. and 159lbs.—But he tore through the middle like a light tank at full throttle. Among the opposition was the League's heaviest forward, fireman Jack Arnold, 244 pounds.

St. George's captain-coach, Neville Smith has an old head on broad shoulders, but not too old. His strategy of staking everything on speed, to counter the torrid Eastern pack, was spectacularly successful. No St. George player regards a 23-year-old coach as a youthful upstart, because the team's old-timer, 190 pound forward Leo Kelly, is only 25. Smith led the season's point-scorers with 85 (11 tries, 26 goals).

Season's gate receipts were the equivalent of $23,500 higher than last year, bearing out the contention by League presidents Harry Flegg (New South Wales) and Victor Jensen (Queensland) that a war-weary public demands the entertainment which football gives.

Munition Worker's Stamina

Munition worker Lin Johnson (Canterbury) headed the goal list with 39. He kicked five in one match, after working from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m., changing into football clothes in a taxi, and hurrying on to the field without time to wash the grime from his face and hands.

Reversing last year's results, N. S. W. beat Quensland in three of the four interstate matches, and won their first game at Brisbane since 1937.

Queensland's burly ruckers, notably Jack Ryrie, Les Heidke, and Vince Hogan, put their best shoulders forward in the heaving scrums, but N. S. W.'s powerful pack outgunned them. In one match, N. S. W. hooker, Herbert Gilbert, won 43 of the 63 trampling contests for the ball.

Australians rate 220 pound Joe Pearce the world's greatest second-row forward, surpassing English R. L. champions. Pearce wears size-11 boots, has hands to match, and gathers awkward passes as if his fingers were fitted with octopus-suckers. Once a fan called to him: "Why don't you play fair and use two hands?"

Shock-haired wharf worker Herb Narvo, who brushed off Queensland tacklers like flies, is almost bracketed with Pearce, and Andy Norval is Australia's best loose forward.

Front-row forwards, ex-boxer Ray Stehr, who has a percussive technique even in music—trap-drumming is one of his hobbies—"Tarzan" Porter and "Bumper" Farrell, know the answers to any caveman tactics.

Soaped His Feet

For the third match, brilliant N. S. W. full-back Dick Johnson soaped the soles of his feet, not with the aim of giving opponents a lathering but to reduce the friction of new boots. A similar footwear renewal failed to curb the dash of winger Dave Denton. In scoring one try, Denton carried three Queenslanders across the line on his back.

Queensland full-back Dan O'Connor's kicks for goal in the third match could hardly have miscued worse if he had laced his boots on the wrong feet, but in the fourth game he landed six kicks over the crossbar, as if he had a direction-finder concealed under his maroon jersey.

Nimble-footed Keith Froome's showing was hailed as one of the best in 10 years by a newcomer to interstate football. Usually a half-back, Froome was chosen as a five-eighth—a piece of fractional improvisation which did not incommode this versatile sportsman, who plays soccer well and is one of Newcastle's best cricketers.

England's Rugby League has sent to Australia for wartime custody the silver Courtney Goodwill Trophy, presented for international competition.

R. R.

Twenty-One Games for Badgers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin and Great Lakes Naval Training Station basketball teams will meet in a game to be played in the Wisconsin fieldhouse here Feb. 7, it was announced by Harry Stuhldreher, Badger Director of Athletics.

Western conference faculty representatives waived the rule limiting the number of games in which Big Ten teams can participate during the season to permit the extra non-conference game for the Badgers and several other conference teams.

The Wisconsin basketball team, Big Ten and national collegiate champions last year, will now play a 21-game schedule during the 1941-42 season.

The United States Naval Training station team from Great Lakes, Illinois, is composed of men who are now on active duty in the United States Navy. Many of these men formerly made names for themselves in the collegiate basketball world.

Among them are such stars as Bill Menke, McCrarry, and Andres of Indiana; Curry and Klein of Northwestern; Anderson of Stanford; White of Dartmouth; Dietz of Butler; and Rogers of Marquette.

Part of the proceeds of the game will be turned over to the United States Navy Relief Society to be used for the welfare and benefit of Navy personnel in the 13 midwestern states comprising the 9th Naval District.

Hadley, Leovich Released

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 (AP)—Irving "Bump" Hadley, veteran right-handed pitcher, and rookie catcher Johnny Leovich, former Oregon State College athlete, were released outright by the Athletics yesterday.

Manager Connie Mack said he wanted to give both ample opportunity to make other connections.

Leovich was signed this spring while the A's were training in California. He was optioned to Toronto later. Hadley was purchased from the New York Yankees in midseason.

Semipros to Set Up a Nationwide Contract System

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 21 (AP)—A nationwide contract system will be installed in semipro baseball next year to prevent players from jumping to other leagues without obtaining formal releases.

President Ray Dumont of the National Semipro Baseball Congress said today the system would be patterned after that used in professional organized baseball.

Dumont predicted more than 500 sandlot baseball leagues, with an estimated 3,500 teams, would participate in the congress next year. League champions will be awarded trophies by the National Association, he added.

The 1942 league schedules will run from April 15 to Sept. 15, he said, but the club on top July 1 automatically will qualify for a place in one of the 48 state tournaments preceding the annual national tournament Aug. 16 to 28 at Wichita, Kan.

Wings Farm Five

DETROIT (AP)—Five Detroit Red Wing rookies have been farmed out to minor league hockey teams for more seasoning.

Defensemen Cully Simons and Hugh Miller, center Johnny Hotola and right wing Tony Licari were ordered to report to the Omaha Knights. Right wing Jimmy Jamieson was sent to the Indianapolis Capitols.

Skaters Start Their Season

Wide World

Preparing for the Nationals

NEW YORK—Leading amateur figure skaters pictured during the first session of the New York Skating Club at the Iceland Rink. They are getting ready for the nationals to be held at Berkeley, Calif., in February. Left to right: Dorothy Goos, national novice and eastern states junior champion; Phebe Tucker, national contestant, and Hildegarde Balmain, former eastern states junior champion.

STAND-BY of the Wardrobe
—the British Town Last

No other shoe in the wardrobe fills so many needs correctly. Quality counts most in a shoe of such general usage—the kind of quality that makes a shoe keep its shape, its comfort and its looks. Shoe stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are good judges of leather and craftsmanship, and are well equipped to serve Monitor readers.

Lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B.

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Canada, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Truth about God and Man Which Produces Peace," this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theatre.

The lecturer was introduced by George Channing, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

It is a happy fact that this noonday period in which we have gathered here today is to be blessed with a better understanding of peace. Nations are tragically in need of this understanding today, and they will obtain it in the degree that individuals, such as you and I, find the fulfillment of our own need of peace—peace of mind and heart and the healing and dominion which come from such fulfillment.

That fulfillment is within our grasp. The Christian Science Mother Church, which has arranged this lecture for us, has done so with the desire and expectation that we shall tighten our grasp upon it; and we shall do so to the extent that our thought is open to the spiritual message we are about to receive.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Peace is a subject in which everyone is interested. It is one of those subjects about which many people say much, but, unfortunately, do little. Most persons think of peace as a cessation of hostilities between nations, as an absence of war. Peace may have, however, a more intimate signification. Peace, like charity, begins at home. There may be, for example, individual peace, peace of mind. In this connection Hastings' Bible Dictionary tells us that the word "peace" in the New Testament refers in nearly every instance to heart-peace. Is not this what our Master meant when he said, as recorded in John 14:27, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. . . . Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid"? Heart-peace. Also, was not this what Eliphaz had in mind when he said to Job, "Acquaint now thyself with him [God], and be at peace"?

Is such a peace a human need today? Ask anyone. You will be told that, because discord in some form seems to have come into the experience of everyone, peace is unquestionably a human need. Every human being has a problem, and the person with a problem on his hands is the one to whom Christian Science makes its appeal. The person with a problem is looking for something which will help him to solve it, and the more pressing the need, the greater his effort to find a remedy.

If, as I have said, we all have problems, and if we admit our helplessness to solve our problems by human methods alone, then there is a place in human affairs for an understanding that shall be equal to the human need.

The student of Christian Science is convinced that the Principle by which any human problem can be solved has been revealed through Christian Science. So, whatever the discord may be, he devotes himself to the gaining of a better understanding of God through a diligent study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, and so doing he finds his way out of the tangle of his troubles just as fast and as far as he obeys the truth he sees.

The omnipotence and omnipresence of God, understood, is the remedy for every human discord; and to the one who is struggling with any phase of error Christian Science offers relief, and healing, and peace.

Society

We human beings do not live unto ourselves. We live with others, in families, in communities, in nations; and in such groups peace is a requisite. So much so indeed that our Master left this definite command, "Have peace one with another." Paul in his letter to the Romans referred more than once to the duty of the individual to maintain peace with his fellow men. I quote from Moffatt's translation (Romans 12:18), "Be at peace with all men, if possible, so far as that depends on you." Also (Romans 14:19), "Peace then, and the building up of each other, these are what we must aim at." Both Paul and our Master have told us definitely that social peace is one of the responsibilities of the individual. Not only must we strive for peace of mind for ourselves, but there is much we can do to bring about peace in our environment wherever that may be.

In human relations, strange as it may seem, the way to peace is frequently by warfare, true warfare, warfare with evil, warfare with self. In this connection Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 118), "Be of good cheer; the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory."

Jesus said, "A man's foes shall be they of his own household." This does not mean that his foes shall be the other members of his family, but that his foes may be found in his own mental home, in his own mentality. In other words, his enemies are wrong thoughts, false beliefs, evil suggestions. Because his enemy is not a person, but evil itself, the only place he can handle it successfully is where it appears to present itself—in his own thinking. Now we see what Mrs. Eddy meant in the passage we quoted a few moments ago, "The warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment." Indeed it will give us so much to do we shall have no time to condemn others.

The "Rule for Motives and Acts" (Church Manual, p. 40), which is read in all Christian Science churches once a month, urges us to resist the temptation to judge erroneously, to criticize destructively But this does not imply that we should stop criticizing. To criticize means to estimate, to choose, to separate. So criticism rightly exercised is a good thing. It is essential to progress. Indeed you might as well ask a man to stop thinking as to stop criticizing, because every idea that comes into the realm of consciousness must and does pass before the judgment seat of the human mind. Our Master instructed us to "judge not according to the appearance," but to "judge righteous judgment"; and the difference between what might be called destructive criticism and constructive criticism lies largely in the motive behind it. While what is called destructive criticism separates the evil from the good, it dismisses the good and remembers the evil. It stresses the fault. It dwells upon the failure. It is always personal. Constructive criticism, on the other hand, is impersonal. It points to a fault only that it may be remedied. It rejoices in the correction of anything wrong. It judges by pointing out a better way. It, too, separates the evil from the good, dismisses the evil and remembers and exalts the good. This is the judgment Christian Science is urging us to exercise every moment of every day, in order that evil be ruled out, not only from our doings, but from our thoughts of men, of ourselves or of our fellow men. You see Christian Science not only holds before us a standard, but it is showing its students how to reach it.

We human beings have been educated to believe that good and evil are personal; that good belongs to some persons, and evil to others. So a few individuals are thought of as little less than gods, and others as something akin to devils. But Christian Science is showing us that the good qualities we see in our friends do not originate with them, but are reflected by them. They come from the source of all good, God. Likewise, the evil qualities which seem to be manifested by some are not created by them. Such persons are simply allowing themselves to be temporarily controlled by what Paul called "the carnal mind." When we awaken to see the impersonal nature of good and evil, we shall recognize the futility of fighting each other in order to destroy an impersonal evil.

But someone may say, Did not our Master say quite definitely that he "came not to send peace, but a sword"? Yes, as our textbook points out (p. 19), "His teaching set households at variance, and brought to material beliefs not peace, but a sword." Jesus' statement shows the conflict between materiality and spirituality which every one of us must face. His teachings were revolutionary.

This reminds me of a story told by a well-known writer. Two young sisters were having an argument about which was the last book of the Bible, and one was heard to exclaim, "Barbara, I tell you the Bible does not end in Timothy; it ends in Revolutions." And I am sure you will admit that history confirms the fact thus unwittingly stated. Yes, the teachings of our Master are revolutionary. They demand a complete transformation of our mental outlook. Paul puts it thus, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

Nations

The interest of the individual should, however, extend to an even wider circle—the nation. However distant he may be from his country's capital he may be informed these days by newspaper or radio not only of national but of world events. Today the thoughts of the individual encompass the world. Too seldom do we recognize that world affairs are only an expression of humanity's thoughts. Whether the world is passing through what is called a crisis, or is for the time at peace, these conditions are but an expression of the mentality of human beings. If today every human being in the world were to go to sleep for a week, there would be a complete cessation of international complications, notwithstanding the fact that not a single thing had been altered except that men's thoughts had been stilled. War is a state of mind. The world's state is a mental state, with a mental cause, and requiring a mental remedy.

If you were asked today, What are the causes of war? you would not likely say, guns, planes, and bombs. Rather would you say fear, greed, pride, jealousy, or hatred. These are mental qualities. So the question comes home to each one of us: Am I in any way contributing to the causes of war? Am I guilty of war? The answer to that question is, If I am expressing such qualities, I am in that measure contributing to the causes of war. In this connection a newspaper correspondent has said: "Before I thought of this I could complacently blame someone else, and feel that I could not possibly be held responsible for what they did, but now I must set about putting my own house in order,—a task that will give me no spare time. . . . Guns, battleships, airplanes and shells could cause no war if there were no war-thoughts in existence." But while such thoughts continue to exist there may be wars, with sticks and stones, even though all other weapons had been destroyed. Would it not, then, be a great contribution to the cause of world peace were you and I to begin right now to eliminate from our minds all war-producing thoughts? This is not only within our power, but it is one of the most practical contributions we are privileged to make.

Because there are boundary lines between countries they need not necessarily bristle with bayonets, or be lined with fortifications. The North American continent has proved this. Between the United States and Canada there is a border line of nearly four thousand miles without fortifications or gunboats on either side. These countries have no need of armed defenses because they have no fear of each other. And they have no fear because there is no ill will on either side. If differences arise they are adjusted by an International Commission. Moreover, because the border is not lined with forts, they have not an ever-present temptation to test their armament. Forts are an expression of fear, and fear is not a promoter of peace.

Disputes over boundary lines, especially between farms, have been frequent in newly settled districts. This reminds me of such a dispute between two farmers some years ago. It had been a source of bitterness and loss to both of them for years. Finally one of the farmers decided that he would obey Jesus' admonition as recorded in Matthew 5:41, "Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain." And further he determined that he would no longer continue to harbor any ill will toward his neighbor. The next day they chanced to meet at the line fence, and the neighbor again demanded that the fence be moved. "Where do you think the fence should be?" said the farmer. "Well," said the neighbor, "it is two feet on my land at this end, and one foot at the other, and I am going to move it." "All right," said the first, "while you are at it, move it four feet toward me at this end, and two feet at the other." That is, he told his neighbor to take twice the amount of land he demanded. The fence has not been moved, but the bitterness and the loss were ended.

Peace between nations means vastly more than a cessation of hostilities, a reduction, or even a complete absence of armament. Peace is a mental attitude. Its companions are frequently security and good will. With a feeling of security at home, and good will among neighboring nations, there will be no need for fortified borders.

Emphasizing good will, Jesus said: "If ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? do not even the publicans so? Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Or, as Dr. Torrey has translated the last sentence, "Be therefore all-including (in your good will) even as your heavenly Father includes all."

Now there may be a vast difference between good will in theory and good will in practice, or between good will in general and good will in particular. This was the subject Jesus touched upon in his talk with the lawyer as recorded in the tenth chapter of Luke. You remember, Jesus told him a story, and chose, perhaps deliberately, a Samaritan as the hero of the narrative, "for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans." The lawyer was driven by logic to admit that his racial enemy was the only one of the three to show neighborliness. That is, the lawyer admitted this as a general proposition, but when Jesus told him, "Go, and do thou likewise," we hope his good will was equal to the occasion. You see Jesus landed squarely upon the lawyer's inherited prejudice. He could admit without even mentioning the Samaritan that "he that shewed mercy" was neighborly, but could he go out and act in that neighborly fashion toward a Samaritan? That was another question, and we hope he measured up to the standard set by the Samaritan.

Inherited prejudices and racial animosities must be overcome. These mental heirlooms and intellectual antiques humanity has been harboring and exulting over must be cast aside; and there is nothing but an improved knowledge of God, faithfully adhered to and practiced, that can effectually accomplish this. Were humanity to awaken to the truth about God and man as it is being revealed through Christian Science, the false and foolish notions of inherited enmity between races and nations would fall away as an outworn cloak. Hear this statement from our textbook (p. 340): "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

There is the remedy—spiritual understanding. Repeating the words I have quoted is not sufficient. The spirit of this message must be understood and put into practice in our daily lives. If we are to prove that intelligence is the master of prejudice, that Love is the master of hate in international affairs, we must be willing to take up one by one the many phases of the problems which confront us, acquaint ourselves intelligently with humanity's needs, and then help not only to declare, but patiently to prove, the efficacy of Love day by day to adjust all human relations.

Many people take the peace movement too easily. They think they are *for* peace simply because they are *against* war. But almost everyone is against war. Even ardent militarists avow that they are against war. Peace is not a condition the world is going to fall into. It is a positive achievement which we must want so much that we shall be willing to pay the cost, and the cost will be high.

For instance, would you be willing to have the largest business in the world wiped out? Today there are a number of very large industrial organizations in the world. You know some of them. There may be a branch of one of them in your vicinity. Such organizations are meeting the material needs of the people. They give employment to many. You would not like to see one of them close its doors, and I do not blame you. But the war business is today the largest business in the world. Are you prepared to have it wiped out? Yes, peace will cost much. Are you prepared to pay it? If not, you will pay the cost of war, which is much, much higher.

Would you know the antidote for war? Here it is in our textbook (p 467): "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established."

In every country in the world "the man in the street" wants peace. You and I want peace. We want peace in order that civilization may continue and come to full flower. War would arrest if not destroy it. We want peace in order that democracy may expand. War is one of its enemies. It is true that democratic government has not reached perfection. No system of government can be any better than the people who devise and enforce it. As men grow in their understanding of true government, that understanding will be reflected in their government of themselves, their communities, and their nations. Again, we want peace in order that scientific Christianity may extend its sway until "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Christianity as it is being revealed through Christian Science is today uniting the peoples of the earth as no other system has ever done. It is revealing to people of every nation the truth about God and man, and this is giving them a common understanding of how to solve the various problems which may arise, whether such problems are personal, social, or national. When the nations of the world envision and accept the brotherhood of man under the government of God, we shall have peace.

"Then let us pray that come it may
(As come it will for a' that)
That Sense and Worth o'er a' the earth
Shall bear the gree an' a' that!
For a' that, an' a' that,
It's comin' yet for a' that,
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brithers be for a' that."

—Burns

So today we continue to pray in the words of our Leader's poem (Poems, p. 6):

"Brood o'er us with Thy sheltering wing,
'Neath which our spirits blend
Like brother birds, that soar and sing,
And on the same branch bend.
The arrow that doth wound the dove
Darts not from those who watch and love."

Arias Flees Panama in Exile; Government to Arm Its Ships

PANAMA, Oct. 21 (AP)—Dr. Arnulfo Arias, deposed President of Panama, left his homeland today by a Pan American Airways plane scheduled to stop in Nicaragua, apparently having come to a sudden decision to go into exile.

He arrived at Managua, Nicaragua at 7:30 a. m. (8:30 a. m., E. S. T.) By a special plane which carried an escort of three Panama police.

It was not disclosed whether the plane would make any stops in Costa Rica, where arrangements for Dr. Arias to establish residence had been reported.

The ex-President had been in jail since his voluntary return last Tuesday from Cuba, where he was at the time of the non-violent coup of Oct. 9 which displaced him.

His departure had the approval of the new regime, which had let it be known he would be freed if he would leave the country.

Meanwhile, the new Government of Dr. de La Guardia reversed one of Dr. Arias' last decisions as President by authorizing ships flying the flag of Panama to arm against raiders.

Many of the ships are United States-owned and ply to Britain and its Empire.

As a similar measure was under consideration in the United States Congress, the new Government of Panama announced yesterday that the ships may be armed at their owners' risk and expense in the interest of self-defense.

The decision said German attacks on Panama vessels "have no justification whatever and have constituted flagrant violation of our rights."

It called Dr. Arias' decision "inconvenient from all points of view."

Under the new ruling the 270 ships, including 82 tankers under Panama registry, may not hold the Panama Government responsible for any damages, but Panama reserved the right to claim indemnities for any losses as a result of aggressor action.

Argentina Moves to Get Vast Supply of U. S. Arms

By the Associated Press

Argentina moved today to obtain a vast store of fighting equipment from the United States under the terms of the Lend-Lease Law whereby North American arms are sold on a credit basis to nations co-operating in continental defense.

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu announced that a proposal apparently drafted at recent conferences between the Foreign Office and military leaders would be put before the Cabined Wednesday.

Carrying out a rearmament program approved by Congress the country's acquisition of ships, planes, and munitions is expected to reach the $250,000,000 mark.

Argentina's internal political situation remained unsettled with Dimas Gonzalez Gowland, Federal Interventor (Acting Governor) of Buenos Aires Province resigning in a dispute with the Goverment over plans for the Dec. 7 election called by Acting President Castillo in that key province.

Election Is Issue

Señor Gowland quit after serving 37 days. As did his predecessor, Eleazar Videla, he wanted to postpone the election until tension had eased between the Radical (Liberal) and Conservative parties.

Federal Interventors have governed the biggest Province in Argentina since 1939 when President Ortiz voided the elections on grounds of fraud.

At Asuncion, President Morinigo accompanied by Army chiefs presented the Paraguayan Aero Club three airplanes to further the civil aviation program.

In Uruguay political parties prepared to meet tomorrow to debate constitutional reforms to be considered in the general elections March 22, 1942. The measures under consideration are designed to strengthen the President's power.

At Lima, four members of the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee, criticized the United States for withholding 18 American-made bombers sold originally to Norway and purchased from that country by Peru. The United States War Department stopped shipment of the planes recently in the interest of national defense.

"This is the first manifestation of a revival of Yankee imperialism," said Elias Lozada Benavente, Senator representing the Arequipa Department.

In Santiago, United States Ambassador Claude Bowers conferred at length with Chilean Foreign Minister Juan Rossetti concerning priorities for pending Chilean orders for United States steel and machinery.

Action Urged

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Raul Damonte Taborda, head of the Argentine Chamber Committee investigating anti-Argentina activities, said yesterday that 99 per cent of the Argentine people supported the Chamber resolution for the expulsion of the German Ambassador Edmond von Thermann.

"I cannot understand why the Buenos Aires Government has not asked the Ambassador to leave," he said when interviewed upon his arrival on the Moore-McCormack liner Brazil.

Willkie Predicts Shooting

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie predicted yesterday that naval and air engagements between the United States and Germany were not far in the future.

"The United States is already in the war and has been for some time," Mr. Willkie said in the current Look Magazine in answering a series of questions on current events.

"If, however, by 'war,' shooting is meant," he added, "I think there is a possibility that there will be some naval and perhaps aeronautical engagements between the United States and Germany before long."

In regard to differences of opinion in the Republican Party on foreign policy, Mr. Willkie said: "Within four years those in the Republican Party who believe in the international viewpoint will completely dominate the party, and the isolationists will be merely a memory.

"If this is not true, the Republican Party as we know it today will die, and some new party will arise and take its place."

In answer to a question regarding his own personal position in the 1944 Presidential election, Mr. Willkie commented: "if I fit those times, I may be nominated for President despite all the connivance of polittical manipulators Willkie commented: "If I fit those times, political strategy will not avail against the unerring instinct of the people."

Montreal-N. Y. Line Highway Opens Soon

MONTREAL, Oct. 21 (AP)—A new 4-lane highway, connecting Montreal to the boundary of the State of New York, will be opened to traffic next month, it is announced. A tour of inspection of the road was made yesterday.

Only 400 feet of two lanes of the $4,000,000 super highway remain to be paved.

Army Seizes Land; Company Protests

DETROIT, Oct. 21 (AP)—Frederick C. Matthaei, President of the American Metal Products Company, said today that representatives of his company would protest to the War Department in Washington against the Government's seizure of a half-acre of land which had been refused for sale.

The company President was served with a writ of assistance signed yesterday by Federal Judge Edward J. Moinet.

He asserted the Government had offered him $8,993 for the property which he said the company had purchased for $22,000. The half-acre of land is behind a carburetor plant. The Army plans to lease the property for plant expansion in the manufacture of Army airplane carburetors.

Ickes for U. S. Taking Stand and Holding It

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Declaring that America should not be content merely to play the role of arsenal of democracy, Harold L. Ickes asserted last night that the time had arrived when "we must decide which is our side and take our stand irrevocably and determinedly on it."

"We have tried to put off the evil day of decision by pretending that no evil lies in wait for us, or that, if lying in wait, we can fend it off by some of our customary wishful thinking," the Interior Secretary said in an address prepared for the Sinai Temple Forum. "But who, if he can read and think honestly and objectively, longer doubts that the time for our final decision is here. We must face the issue."

Mr. Ickes did not say directly whether he referred to the issue of war or peace, but declared "we must throw overboard the absurd idea that an all-out effort to preserve democracy can go skipping under the trees, hand in hand with 'business as usual.'" He also called for repeal of the "obsolete and unwise" Neutrality Act.

Blames U. S Appeasers

Contending that this country's armament effort had been far short of needs, Mr. Ickes laid much of the responsibility on "our appeasers and our defeatists," on businessmen interested chiefly in profits, and on workers unwilling to forego strikes.

He recalled the Nazi attack on Greece and Yugoslavia and the United States' inability to send substantial aid to the Greeks and Yugoslavs. "We had spent too much time wool gathering," he said. "Too long had America listened to its Lindberghs, its General Woods, its Chicago Tribunes, and its Burton Wheelers."

His reference, in addition to the Chicago newspaper, was to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Gen. Robert E. Wood of Chicago, and the Senator from Montana. All have criticized the Administration's foreign policy.

Mr. Ickes went on to recall that many had opposed aid to Russia, and said: "How I was denounced when, as Petroleum Co-ordinator, I sent some American tankers loaded with aviation gasoline to the Russians. Why, in no time at all, they had a Senate committee on my trail, a carefully chosen committee intent upon believing only such facts as it wanted to believe."

Would Probe 'First' Group

[A Senate investigating committee concluded after hearings that there was no prospect of a real gasoline shortage in eastern seaboard States and no need for restrictions imposed by Mr. Ickes on gasoline sales.]

A congressional investigation which should be made, Mr. Ickes said, was one of the America First Committee, which has opposed the President's foreign policy.

When organized, he declared, this group included "some sincere but misguided Americans" but today "is a tight little Nazi organization that follows the party line as laid down in Berlin."

"Some people of good intention but of little understanding," he added, "have been kept out in front as window-dressing. They are merely decoys."

Such an investigation, Mr. Ickes said, might find out among other things "whether Senator 'Curly' Brooks (Republican of Illinois) calls Robert R. McCormick (publisher of Chicago Tribune) for orders twice a day, or only once."

Mr. Ickes also discussed what he said was an effort on the part of some persons to lead the American people to believe that the President might abolish next year's congressional elections.

Quoting from the New Republic, he said it began with Capt. Joseph Medill Patterson and the New York Daily News and was developed in an editorial in the Washington Times-Herald. Mr. Ickes said that then "Arthur Krock, the sly columnist of the New York Times, joined in the chorus," to be followed later by Charles A. Lindbergh in an address at Des Moines.

It was, he said, the Hitler technique of the big lie—"if you make the lie big enough, and tell it often enough, a part of the people will believe it."

Apropos his reference to Mr. Krock, Mr. Ickes said the writer had made his "suggestive column" appear to be "nothing but mental gymnastics." He added: "The New York Times is one of the fairest and greatest newspapers in the world. This makes it all the more a matter of wonder that it should continue to prirt such deliberately harmful columns over the signature of Mr. Arthur Krock as the one to which I have referred."

Combined Air and Sea Force Called Peace Factor by Knox

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 21 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said the future peace of the world depends upon a combination of sea and air power in an informal address at the commissioning of the new aircraft carrier Hornet.

The ship, he added, is "a part of our guarantee that wherever we go on the seven seas our Nation's power will always be exercised in the behalf of human liberty and free men."

Sun shone on the warship as the 2,000 officers and men who man it watched its colors run up the mast. As the band played the National Anthem, the entire ship's company and the guests turned toward the stern of the ship to watch the United States flag unfurl for the first time on the Navy's newest airplane carrier.

The commissioning ceremonies, the Secretary of the Navy said, were held "under the shadow of the first news" of casualties at sea. Eleven men on the United States destroyer Kearny, he continued, "have given up their lives to the cause of human liberty."

It has been sacrifices like these, Mr. Knox added, that have made "this country of ours possible." Every man who lost his life on the Kearny lost it as a volunteer, offering if need be the "ultimate sacrifice" so that men here and throughout the world may "keep the hope of human freedom."

The Hornet, the seventh ship of the United States Navy to bear that name, is 770 feet long at the water level and was designed to attain a maximum speed of 33 knots. Secretary Knox, after the commissioning, said the vessel in recent trial runs surprised its designers by exceeding its speed limit.

Fair Standards Act Boosts South's Payrolls $100,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Southern payrolls have been boosted by more than $100,000,000 annually through operation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Brig. Gen. Phil B. Fleming, former U. S. Army officer, now Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, told the Miami Business and Professional Women at their opening banquet of the season at the Miami Country Club.

"It is almost impossible to estimate the increase which our minimum wage provisions have brought to the payrolls of the South," said General Fleming, "but my idea is that it must be more than $100,000,000."

General Fleming said that while low wage areas for men are located for the most part in the South, the low wage area for women extends all over the country and right into the largest cities. He pointed out that while the wage codes of the National Recovery Administration contained different scales for men and women, no such discrimination exists in the Fair Labor Standards Act. He said two women are responsible for this—Mrs. Mary Norton of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

"Perhaps an Army officer isn't much of feminist, but I do not think it right that a woman skilled at feeding the spindles or operating a sewing machine should be paid only $2 a day where a man of any skill whatsoever earns more than $5 a day," said General Fleming. In fact I don't think it right for women factory workers to be paid $2 a day anywhere."

The Administrator said that the department of commerce figures show the textile industry as the largest in the country in annual value of product. The garment industry is one of the largest. Both of these industries have a large percentage of women workers. Wages of nearly 500,000 workers in these industries have been raised by the 37½-cent textile wage order and the 40-cent garment wage order.

"Let me tell you something about the factories making clothes for women. Not long ago women were asked not to buy cut-rate dresses because they probably were made by cruelly underpaid workers," said the General. "That cannot be true today. Even the amazingly low-priced house dress is now the product of industrial efficiency rather than of girls working for almost nothing."

The maximum hours provision of the Act probably had its greatest effect among girl office workers, the Administrator said. "I am sure members of the Business and Professional Women groups all over the country have noted with satisfaction the effect of our law in covering typewriters at five o'clock and keeping work within office hours."

General Fleming concluded with expressing the wish that the Business and Professional Women would do all they can to further the voluntary 40-hour week in American business offices.

Jessup to Head Carnegie Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, S.t 21—Dr. Walter A. Jessup, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, since 1934, will succeed Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, who will retire as President of Carnegie Corporation on Nov. 18,it was announced yesterday.

Dr. Jessup, who has been a Trustee and Executive Committee member of the Carnegie Corporation since 1934 and a Trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., since 1934 also will continue as head of the Foundation.

Under his presidency the two separate philanthropies, established by Andrew Carnegie, will continue as distinct corporate entities, without modification of the role of either. The Foundation provides retiring allowances and widows pensions in universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. The Corporation, chartered in 1911 by the New York State Legislature, was created "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States.

Dr. Keppel, head of the Corporation for 19 years, will remain on its staff as educational adviser.

Army Releasees Listed for Work

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Selective Service headquarters reported Oct. 19 that it had arranged for the classification of skilled workers now being discharged from the Army so that they may be speedily employed in essential defense industries.

Approximately 200,000 soldiers are to be returned to civilian life before Christmas and other thousands will be released in the succeeding months provided the international situation does not compel their retention.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, said that an order to make the most effective use of the skills of men experienced in industrial operations "Referral offices" were being created in each camp of more than 8,000 soldiers while traveling Government employment interviewers will visit smaller posts.

The task of these offices and interviewers will be to provide qualified men with the opportunity for employment in the industries where they are most needed. The system is a part of an organization formed by Selective Service and the United States Employment Service.

Commerce and Finance

Wickard Defends 110 Per Cent Parity Objective for Farmers

Business and Industry

Trusts' Buying Of Insurance Stocks Debated

NEW YORK, (AP)—Two witnesses before a state joint legislative committee testified in favor of trust fund investment in conservative insurance company stocks.

They were George Geyer, of Huff, Geyer & Hecht, dealers in insurance stocks, and Lester W. Fisher, vice-president of a firm of investment counselors.

Mr. Geyer suggested trustees might invest limited funds in "particular" insurance stocks. Mr. Fisher said he believed both fire and casualty companies were being operated more efficiently than ever.

Rises Pointed Out

Louis H. Pink, New York State Superintendent of Insurance, in a statement, pointed out certain risks to be considered with regard to trustees' investment in such stocks.

Referring to fire insurance companies, Mr. Pink said that they are affected by uncertain times, and that in cases of liquidation stockholders receive little. Less fluctuation in value and the practice of pooling losses were pointed out as investment advantages.

Mr. Pink added that his department assumed "benevolent neutrality" on the question of trustees buying insurance stocks.

The committee will hear discussions on a second question, that of permitting insurance companies to invest in common stocks.

Mr. Pink, anticipating the hearing, said he felt "the approach should be with an open mind."

Two prominent justices of New York surrogate courts opposed any broadening of the legal list from which custodians of trust funds must choose their investments.

Calls It Speculation

Surrogate James A. Foley said he opposed all kinds of preferred stocks for trust investment funds, no matter what company issued them and warned the legislators that "to open up the situation" meant they would be fooled with other similar requests.

He spoke of the maintenance of principal and eveness of income in legal trusts through both good and hard times and compared them with the "great fluctuation" in non-legal trusts. "The surrogates," he said, "don't like encouraging trustees to get into any form of speculation. The Legislature should not let it get out of hand."

Surrogate James A. Delehanty said at the outset: "We should oppose any investment in equities for trust funds." In subsequent remarks he said the only justification he had heard for a change in the law is that the country is headed for inflation.

Alfred M. Best, publisher of reports on the financial condition of insurance companies, also opposed insurance stocks for trustee investment.

Loans to Business Rise $67,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Business loans of banks gained for the twenty-fifth consecutive week in the period ended Oct. 15.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in 101 leading cities, commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans of banks increased $67,000,000 to a total of $6,568,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 15. With occasional interruptions, the trend of these loans has been upward ever since the beginning of the defense program and in the 101 cities the total of such loans was $1,846,000 larger than a year ago.

$31,000,000 Order For Tanks Placed

NEW YORK (AP)—American Car & Foundry has received an order from the U. S. Government for 1,200 tanks to cost around $31,000,000, it was announced.

The order, which includes spare and repair parts, calls for gasoline power in all but one-fourth of the tanks. The rest will be diesel propelled.

The newest award brings total tank orders placed with A. C. F. to 5,885 units.

Auto Makers Get Extension

WASHINGTON (AP)—Manufacturers of heavy motor trucks, medium trucks and truck trailers today were allowed an additional month—until Dec. 31—in which to place orders for steel. They previously had been barred from all December mill schedules.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

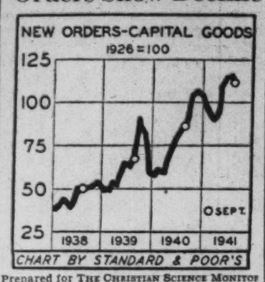
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

New Capital Goods Orders Show Decline



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Priorities have forced the majority of manufacturers of capital goods to turn away business. Consequently, although new orders continue to pile in, the actual volume accepted declined in September. The demand for defense equipment is, nevertheless, continually mounting.

Industrial Congress To Meet in New York December 1-5 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Congress of American Industry will meet in New York City during the week of December 1-5, Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, announced.

In a brief statement, Mr. Fuller said his keynote speech and the theme of the Congress would stem from the opening lines of the Preamble of the Constitution, "To Secure the Blessings of Liberty."

Preliminary information about the annual conclave of the Nation's manufacturers disclosed that Army, Navy and defense officials from Washington dominate the list of scheduled speakers. Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the seven-man Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, William S. Knudsen, Director General of the OPM, and Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, will participate in the first day's sessions.

In making the announcement, Walter D. Fuller advised members of the association that no convention in this history of American Industry would equal the 1941 congress for "rock-bottom, straightforward talk about the affairs of the entire world and of this Nation."

N. A. M. headquarters disclosed that reservations for the final-day banquet on Friday, December 5, were closed, the main ballroom of the Waldorf having been sold out despite the fact that new limitations, restricting each company to three tickets, were imposed.

Ten thousand manufacturers, the majority of whom are engaged either in mass production of planes, tanks, guns and other materiel for the armed forces or who feed the supply lines as subcontractors, are expected to take part in the convention.

Argentina to Sell Britain Surplus Beef

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Argentine Government announced it had agreed to sell Britain nearly 500,000 tons of beef, representing the entire exportable surplus for the next 12 months.

The agreement provided increases from 7 to 10.7 per cent over previous prices.

The Government said the increase was to eliminate the necessity of continuing to subsidize meat producers. Negotiations still are pending on the purchase of an additional 50,000 tons of preserved meat.

Brazil Places More Steel Equipment Orders in U. S.

CLEVELAND (AP) — Col. De Macedo Soares, head of the Brazilian Commission placing steel mill equipment orders in the United States, announced the awarding of three more contracts totaling nearly $5,000,000.

The largest order—$2,600,000—went to the Mesta Machine Co. of Pittsburgh, for a continuous hot-strip mill and a cold-reducing, bending mill. The United States Engineering & Foundry Co., also of Pittsburgh, got a $2,264,755 order for a 72-inch plate mill. Ingersoll-Rand Corp. of New York received a $24,419 contract for core-drill equipment.

Bethlehem Plant Awarded Safety Council Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The National Safety Council trophy presented annually to the large steel plant finishing the year with the fewest lost-time accidents has been awarded to the Bethlehem plant of Bethlehem Steel Company

This award was restricted to steel plants operating on a scale of 750,000-man hours or more per month. Bethlehem plant operations for the year of July 1, 1940, to July 1, 1941, the period considered for the award, were more than four times greater than necessary to qualify for the contest.

State Street Trust Company

State Street Trust Company, Boston, has added Kingsland Dunwoody, Terasurer, General Manager and Director of the H & B American Machine Company of North Attleboro, Mass., and Vice President of the S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston, to the board of directors.

Wickard Tells Need for Farm Price Advance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — Claud R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, today explained why the proposed ceiling on farm prices under the price control bill was placed at 110 per cent of parity, rather than at parity. At the same time he urged changes in the phraseology of this section of the bill whose objectives, he interjected, he thoroughly approved.

The House Banking and Currency Committee, incidentally, finally decided to conclude its hearings this week, which have dragged over one of the longest periods in committee history, having started Aug. 5. Like other administration spokesmen, Secretary Wickard opposed putting a ceiling on wages at this time.

The Why of Higher Parity

"There is a perfectly practical and obvious reason for stipulating that no ceiling should be imposed on farm products at less than 110 per cent of parity, rather than exactly at parity," he said. "As every farmer knows, farm product prices fluctuate every day. The supply of a commodity coming on the market changes from day to day, and the demand from day to day. If ceilings were placed exactly at parity, the daily fluctuations in the market would necessarily all be between parity and some lower figure, and as a result farmers could not possibly average parity.

"The real purpose of restricting ceilings to a point somewhat above parity is to make it reasonably sure that all farmers will have an opportunity to get parity. After all, it happens to be the expressed policy of Congress and the Administration to achieve and maintain farm prices at parity."

Proposes Changes

Mr. Wickard proposed changes in the section of the bill dealing with parity ceilings in order to make his objective clear and to secure what he called a "market price equivalent" of parity. To secure the latter he urged a recheck of parity at regular intervals at the major terminal markets.

Farmers, the Secretary insisted, are not seeking to gain at the expense of the rest of the country. Farmers have taken a terrible beating in recent years. "Between 1923 and 1932," he said, "at least one farm in every five involuntarily changed hands."

Inflation is pleasurable to farmers for a short time, he argued, "but it is the deflationary bump that hurts."

"Whenever farmers get a price rise it is usually swift but brief, whereas under a farmer's cost rise they may not go up as swiftly, but once they get up they stay there."

"In 1939, before the war broke out," the witness said, "prices of farm products were so low that the farmer's purchasing power was only about three-fourths of what it was in 1910-14.

"Only within the past month or two has the purchasing power approached the parity level. This is the first time in two decades that the farmer's purchasing power has reached parity."

Philadelphia Bank To Stop Interest

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A Philadelphia bank announced it will discontinue interest on savings accounts next Jan. 1, and suggested in a note to depositors that they may wish to invest their accounts in Government defense bonds.

The bank, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, has been paying one per cent on accounts up to $5,000 and ½ per cent on the next $5,000.

Rigid Priorities Ordered For Chlorinated Solvents

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, OPM priorities director, has ordered all stocks of chlorinated solvents placed under rigid priorities control, in the wake of a warning from the Agriculture Department that the nation's food supply faced a serious threat because of shortages of chemicals used by farmers and warehouses for fumigation purposes.

The solvents were defined as carbon tetrachloride, trichlorethylene, perchlorethylene and ethylene dichloride.

After making provision for deliveries to fill defense orders, a producer is required to set aside for an emergency pool 5 per cent of each solvent produced by him each month, or 20 per cent of the quantities in excess of requirements for defense orders manufactured during the month—whichever amount is smaller.

Greyhound Seeks to Buy Arkansas Coach Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Greyhound Corporation has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to acquire Arkansas Motor Coaches, Ltd.

The Greyhound Corporation proposes to acquire all the outstanding capital stock of the Arkansas company in exchange for 14,400 shares of its no-par value common stock. Figured at $12.50 a share, the stock has a total value of $180,000.

The stock of the Arkansas company then would be transferred to a Greyhound affiliate, Southwestern Greyhound Lines, Inc., in exchange for 900 shares of Southwestern Greyhound's Class A common stock.

Aircraft Industry's Strides In Recent Months Tremendous

First of two articles on quantitive and qualitative advances now being recorded in the aircraft industry.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent and apparently accidental release given to publicity on Northrup's "mystery plane," the bodiless and tail-less "Flying Wing," appears to be only a spectacular evidence of the extraordinary qualitative progress being made in American aircraft this year under the stimulus of the defense program.

For many months public attention has been largely concentrated on the quantitative side of the American airplane program. And on this score alone recent achievements have been tremendous. Last month's output of over 1,900 military planes compares with 1,000 in January, 1941, with 670 in September, 1940; and only a shade over 200 at the beginning of 1940. Expectation is for an out-turn of around 2,700 a month by next January, and the proportion of actual fighting craft, including particularly the medium and heavy bombers is increasing.

Engine Bottleneck Broken

Output which was only 33 a day in January is now around 65 a day. Plant space which was nearly doubled in 1940 from about 13,000,000 square feet to over 25,000,000 at the beginning of 1941 is now around 41,000,000 square feet and still expanding toward a figure round 55,000,000 square feet some time in 1942. The bottleneck in engines has been broken, in the sense that engine production has now caught up with the production of airframes, and the horsepower of military engines produced monthly is now nearly doubled from the 2,420,000 in January of this year; currently the bottleneck appears to be in propellers.

It is probable that the United States and Great Britain are now between them turning out approximately as many airplanes as Germany, though such a statement is highly conjectural. The industry has an order backlog now of between $7,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000, but the backlog figure in dollars has ceased to be of any meaning, for the sky is the roof and the only restriction is lack of men, material, or machinery, or the prior claims on them of other armament industries.

But qualitative advances, though they cannot be reduced to figures, are equally spectacular.

Leaving aside the Northrup "flying wing," which is said to be designed to make 500 miles an hour and climb nearly straight up, with its wing nearly four feet thick at the leading edge and with cannon turrets lowered into each wing, there are many developments which have reached much nearer practical use, involving engine construction, power turrets, propeller design, plane armament, and assembly-line production methods.

Problem of Bigger Engines

The monster Douglas B-19 four-engined bomber, started several years ago and built for experiment, not combat, was designed to use four 2,000-horsepower engines although at the time no such engines were in existence. By the time the ship was built, however, Pratt & Whitney had made available its Double Wasp, of which the B-19 has four, its total of 8,000 horsepower comparing with the largest Diesel railroad locomotive 5,400 or with the 7,000 horsepower of a typical modern large steam locomotive.

But one infrequently-mentioned air-engine producer is now working on an 8,000-horsepower engine. If, however, the crankshaft and other problems involved here can be solved, a tremendous propeller problem will be created. Large radial engines like Wright's big Cyclone and P W's Double Wasp already have required the installation of four-blade propellers.

No more blades can be added because there must be space between the blades to catch the air. It is likewise so far impossible to lengthen the blades any further, because the speed of the tip, already approaching the speed of sound, sets up an "air bubble" which acts as a drag; furthermore the longer blades require a stem so large as to become a serious wind-resistance in itself. A pusher set of blades might be added in the rear of the engine, geared to run in reverse of the front set, but this in turn sets up serious transmission problems.

Need for Power Turrets

Another profound engineering problem arises in the growing need for power turrets to protect the bombers. It is said that Germany lost the Battle of Britain for lack of fighter turrets on its bombers. Boeing's B-17 Flying Fortresses were at first used by the British with great success, due to their ability with super-charged cabins and carburetors to fly at 35,000 feet above interceptor planes. However, it was not long before a group of Messerschmitts or German pursuits unexpectedly plunged down on the B-17 from 40,000 feet, apparently equipped with the equivalent of the turbo-super-charger in which America was supposed to have the advantage, and thereupon the B-17's had to be either grounded, accompanied by fighters, or else equipped with additional power turrets, above and in the tail, weighing from 500 to 1,000 pounds apiece and heavy enough to lower the B-17's ceiling several thousand feet and its speed by 20 to 30 miles an hour.

Newer models being turned out in Seattle have the additional turrets. Facilities for an adequate supply of power turrets for bombers are now being rushed to completion in this country, but a power turret is as complicated as the machinery that moves the telescope in an astronomical observatory and has to be many times faster.

In fact the provision of adequate armament, on fighters as well as on bombers, is now one of the pressing problems in which great advances are being made in military aircraft at the present moment.

(To be Continued)

Department Stores Favor Newspaper Advertising Much More Than Radio

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A survey of 92 department stores in cities ranging from less than 50,000 population to 1,000,000 or more persons shows the average department store spends 3.45 per cent of its gross income for newspaper advertising and .07 of 1 per cent on radio advertising.

That is the report of John A. Garber, instructor in advertising in the University of Pittsburgh's research bureau for retail training, who has completed a study, "Survey of Broadcast Advertising," for the bureau.

On the basis of the survey in 13 eastern, central and western coastal state, Mr. Garber concludes:

"Radio, as is very clearly shown, still plays a relatively unimportant part in department store publicity activities."

Of the 92 stores, 46 used radio advertising with about the same percentage being devoted to the two media in small stores as in the largest stores. Twenty-six other stores had discontinued radio advertising. Gross for the stores ranged from less than $100,000 annually to more than $10,000,000 annually.

Oil Industry Now Receiving Priorities

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—The problem of obtaining priorities for its drilling campaign during the national emergency is gradually being solved, the Independent Petroleum Association and the National Stripper Well Association were told.

Robert E. Allen, production chief of the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator, and Wirt Franklin, OPC district No. 2 senior director, spoke at a luncheon of the combined conventions of the associations.

Both were optimistic that the 1942 drilling campaign would be maintained at the 1941 level of approximately 30,000 wells.

"I am of the opinion," said Mr. Allen, "that we will have the priorities necessary for that many wells. That is the number we must drill to keep the United States producing the oil it needs."

Work Seen for Carpenters Hit by Building Order

NEW YORK (AP)—Labor in the building trades will not be affected seriously by the OPM order restricting new construction, Sullivan W. Jones, chief of the housing priorities branch of the OPM, said.

The men who will be elliminated, he said, will be principally "undertakers and clam-diggers, who bought a kit of tools and called themselves carpenters when the Government started building cantonments."

Mr. Jones, who spoke at a meeting of the New York Building Congress, said most skilled building mechanics would find work in the Government's program to complete 525,000 new single-family housing units by July, 1942. And any who do become jobless, he said, can be absorbed in shipbuilding.

Army Making Plans to Aid Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—New steps to aid small business by spreading defense orders as widely as possible were announced by the Army quartermaster corps.

To carry out the program, the War Department said, prices will no longer be the dominating factor in making awards.

Awards to a single bidder will be limited. Awards will be made to as many regions, and to as many suppliers in each region, as is possible.

"In the matter of prices," the department announced, "the Quartermaster General recognizes that a wide distribution of defense orders will entail increased costs, since small plants may be unfamiliar with and inadequately equipped to produce quartermaster items.

"Within reasonable limits, depending on circumstances surrounding individual procurement orders, bid prices will not always govern the award of contracts. Direct negotiations will be made with bidders in a particular region where it is desired to make awards, when the bid prices are considered too high. Every reasonable effort will be made to induce such bidders to accept a stated quantity at what is considered a fair price to them."

Quartermaster procurement district headquarters to be used as the basis for regional distribution of awards are located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, San Antonio and San Francisco.

Whenever possible, contracts will be let f. o. b. point of origin with final inspection at that place to facilitate payment for the order, particularly to small contractors who may have difficulty in obtaining adequate financial backing.

'41 Seen 1,000,000-Truck Year Barring Too Deep Cut

DETROIT (AP)—The trade publication Automotive Industries in its current issue says that unless shortages and light truck curtailment bring too deep a cut in production, 1941 will mark the first million-unit year in the history of the United States truck industry. Output for the first eight months of this year totaled 737,844 commercial vehicles, a gain of 50 per cent over the same period of 1940.

To pass the million mark, the publication says, production for the last four months of 1941 will have to average 65,540 trucks per month, a total that has been surpassed in every one of the first eight months.

Record truck year in the industry has been 1937 with an output of 893,085 units in the United States.

Canadian Executive

International Press, Ltd.

George W. Huggett

Appointed President and Managing Director of Canadian Industries, Limited. Mr. Huggett succeeds the late Arthur B. Purvis. He was placed in charge of the company as First Vice-President in December, 1939, when Mr. Purvis was granted leave of absence to carry out wartime duties for the British Government in the United States.

Farm Prices In 1942 Seen Rising 25 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department predicted that prices received by farmers in 1942 would increase nearly 25 per cent over 1941 and that the national income would advance 10 to 15 per cent.

The Demand and Price Situation, a monthly publication of the department, said industrial workers' income had risen out of proportion to other measures of consumer purchasing power and in 1942 might be nearly double the level at the beginning of the war.

It said incomes of these workers in 1942 might be over 15 per cent above those of 1941. It estimated the 1941 average of prices received by the farmer would be nearly 25 per cent over 1940 and forecast a similar increase for 1942.

Cash farm income in 1942 may approach $13,000,000,000, the highest since 1920, the report said. The 1941 farm income was estimated at nearly $11,000,000,000. In 1940 it was slightly over $9,000,000,000.

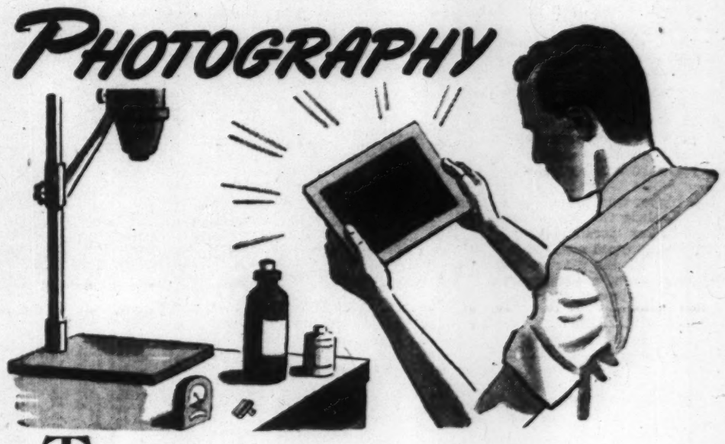
The department said the increase in cost of living in 1942 over 1941 might be half again as large as the 1941 increase over 1940.

The department said food prices had gone up more than 12 per cent in the last six months but might not continue to advance so rapidly through 1942. The rise in living costs other than food probably will be much greater next year than this, it added.

Despite these increases and the reduced production of some civilian durable goods, it said, the standards of living of the working population as a whole should average higher than in any previous year.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN

PHOTOGRAPHY



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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 613,990
1941 volume to date 113,734,212
1940 volume to date 162,645,435

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—The stock market shifted to the rallying foot in today's session and leading rails and industrials tacked on advances of fractions to a point or so.

The proceedings were somewhat haphazard until after mid-day when enough bidding appeared to put a moderate amount of steam in an assortment of favorites. Many issues failed to trail along but gains elsewhere were well maintained at the close.

Dealings, sluggish most of the time, picked up at intervals and transfers ran around 500,000 shares.

Russian claims of stemming the Nazi drive on Moscow and a slightly more hopeful Far Eastern outlook seemed to brighten the speculative temperament a trifle, brokers said. The international picture, however, still was far from clear. The inflation idea persisted as a price bulwark although there was no particular stimulus in business developments.

Senior stocks of Pacific Coast Co. were lifted to new 1941 highs. Modestly improved tendencies were exhibited by Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, N. Y. Central, Atlantic Coast Line, Chesapeake & Ohio, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, du Pont, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, Eastman Kodak, Standard Oil (N. J.), and U. S. Rubber.

Drawing support in the curb were Humble Oil, Glen Alden Coal, Le Tourneau, Pantepec, and Penroad.

Corporate bonds moved into higher territory today and in some issues volume was at a high level. Again leading in activity near the final hour were American Telephone debenture 3s with sales of more than $5,300,000 face value. Trades yesterday in this issue also topped $5,000,000.

Bond circles assumed the transactions of yesterday and today about completed the distribution by the Telephone Company of the unsubscribed part of its recent $234,000,000 debenture offering by competitive bidding.

Rail loans attracted fair support despite the brotherhoods' rejection of a compromise offer in the present wage controversy. Corporates generally showed a tendency toward narrow improvement.

A trifle higher were Illinois Central 4¾s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Commercial Mackay incomes, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69. Slightly lower were Pere Marquette 5s N. Y. Central 5s and Commonwealth Edison 3½s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. wheat:				
Chicago	1.17⅞	1.12	1.16½	1.12⅛
Minneapolis	1.12⅛	1.07⅜	1.11½	1.12⅛
Kansas City	1.11⅛	1.07	1.10⅝	1.07⅜
Winnipeg	.74¾	.73⅛	.73⅞	.73⅜
May wheat:				
Chicago	1.21¾	1.16⅜	1.20⅝	1.16⅜
Minneapolis	1.16¾	1.12	1.15¾	1.12⅛
Kansas City	1.16⅝	1.10	1.14	1.10¼
Winnipeg	.78⅛	.77⅛	.77¾	.77⅛
July wheat:				
Chicago	1.21½	1.16⅜	1.20⅝	1.16⅜
Minneapolis	1.17⅝	1.13⅛	1.17⅛	1.13⅜
Kansas City	1.14⅜	1.10	1.14⅛	1.10⅛
December corn:				
Chicago	.75⅜	.73⅜	.74⅞	.73⅞
Kansas City	.69¼	.68⅞	.69	.68
May corn:				
Chicago			.73⅝	.72⅝
Kansas City	.81	.79	.80⅝	.79½
December oats:				
Chicago	.48¼	.45⅝	.47⅜	.46¼
Minneapolis	.44⅜	.42¼	.43⅝	.42⅜
Winnipeg	.44⅜	.43¾	.44⅝	.44¼
Rye:				
December	.66¾	.60¾	.64⅝	.61½
May	.75	.67¼	.71⅛	.68
July	.73¼	.69	.72⅛	.69½

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Oct	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.25		9.00
Dec	9.15	9.45	9.15	9.40		9.17
Jan	9.37	9.67	9.35	9.62		9.40
Mar	10.70	11.02	10.65	10.92		10.67
May	10.85	11.20	10.85	11.15		10.95

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Oct old	1.58⅜	1.64	1.57⅛	1.62¼		1.58⅛
Oct new	1.58⅛	1.63½	1.56⅛	1.62¼		1.58⅛
Dec	1.58⅛	1.65½	1.57⅝	1.64		1.58½
May	1.63¾	1.69½	1.61¾	1.68¼		1.63⅝

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
December	93.2	94.8	94.7	94.8b		94.4
March	93.2b	93.2	93.1	93.1		93.1
May	92.2b	92.6a				93.1
Tops						92.4
December	127.0b	127.5a				127.0
March	125.6	125.9	125.4	125.3b	125.2	
May	124.3	124.4	124.3	124.2b	124.2	

a-Bid & Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
December	15.99	16.39	15.98	16.29		16.05
March	16.25	16.66	16.23	16.56		16.26
May	16.39	16.80	16.36	16.72		16.41
July	16.45	16.85	16.44	16.79		16.51

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
December	12.30	12.48	12.30	12.40		12.20
March	12.38	12.55	12.38	12.51		12.25

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Dec.	11.65	14.65	14.65	14.65		14.58
March				14.55b		14.53
June				14.55b		14.53
b—Bid.						

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
NYMarNo3					2.80b	2.85
WldMyNo4	2.36½	2.48	2.36½	2.48		2.36½

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
December	7.66	7.74	7.66	7.72b		7.68
March	7.82	7.90	7.87	7.89		7.84
b—Bid.						

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
March	5.93	6.01	5.92	5.96b		5.94
b—Bid.						

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
*November	33.10	33.50	33.10	33.40		33.25
*December	33.25	33.60	33.25	33.60		33.50
*January	33.50	33.85	33.50	33.80		33.65
Potatoes						
	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
November	21.2	2.14	2.11	2.14		2.15
January	2.79	2.88	2.79	2.84		2.81

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	4	53¾	53½	53½	— ⅛
51¼	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Oct 16
8⅛	5⅝	Adams Exp .15g	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
24½	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	39	39	39	
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 17
5	3	Alaska Jun	23	3	3	3	
¼	¼	Alleghany Corp	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10⅝	6⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 17
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	7	7	7	Oct 20
25⅝	18	Alleg Lud (1½g)	1	17	17	17	Oct 20
11¼	7¼	Allen Ind (¾g)	3	11½	11¼	11½	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	7	7	7	— ¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	6	152¼	151	152¼	+ ¾
14⅝	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	12	12	12	Oct 20
9	5¼	Allied Stores	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
66¼	51⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
37	30⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	6	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
19⅜	11	Amal Leather	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 16
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	1	1	1	
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
19⅝	14⅞	Am Ag Ch (.80)	2	16	15¾	16	+1
28½	20	Am Airlines(1e)	10	19¼	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
8¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	47⅞	47¼	47⅝	Oct 20
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
39	29¼	Am Br Sh 1.40g	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
1	1	Am Cable & R	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Oct 20
90¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Oct 20
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	9	83½	83¼	83½	— ⅛
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	177	177	177	Oct 16
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	14	57½	56½	57¼	+ ⅞
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	66¼	65¼	66¼	+1¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	
121	58½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	107	107	107	Oct 17
57⅜	43⅜	Am Comm Al	3	54¼	54	54	Oct 20
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	12	81½	81½	81½	Oct 20
1⅞	1⅛	Am Encaus Til	2	17	17	17	
6½	3¾	Am European	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 20
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	½	½	½	
28⅜	14⅜	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	4	20¼	19½	20¼	Oct 18
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	4	55	54½	54½	Oct 20
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	13	2½	2¼	2½	
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	31½	31½	— ⅛
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	11	46¼	45¾	46¼	Oct 16
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 18
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	27¾	27½	27½	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9	9	9	Oct 17
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 9
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	21	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	7	86	85⅝	86	+1¼
12¾	10¼	Am M & F (.75g)	2	11⅛	11	11	Oct 16
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (2½g)	2	20	20	20	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	9	1	1	1	— ⅛
46¾	30	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	4	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅞
39	23	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	6	27¼	26⅞	27¼	— ⅛
7¼	5¼	Am Rad & S .45g	42	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15⅞	11¾	Am R Mill(1.05g)	5	12½	12½	12½	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 17
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
49⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	13	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	+ ¼
54	37	Am Snuff (3g)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	Oct 20
28½	19	Am Stl Fd (1¼g)	4	40½	39	39	—1
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	7	20½	20	20¼	+ ½
22⅛	1	Am Stove(1.20g)	1	21	21	21	
98	81	Am Sug R (½g)	9	9	9	9	Oct 20
19⅝	11¾	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
168¾	148½	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	18	18	
73½	62	Am Tel & Tel (9)	26	152½	152	152½	+ ½
74½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	24	68	66½	67¼	—1
159	146¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	69½	69	69	— ¾
7	4⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150½	150½	150½	
29½	24	Am Type Fdrs	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose (1g)	8	53⅜	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	Oct 20
99⅛	82	Am Water Wks	5	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
83⅜	51	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Oct 20
81¼	51	Am Woolen	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	Oct 14
8	5	Am Wool pf (7k)	16	75½	72½	75½	+2¾
56¾	46⅛	Am Zinc L &S	3	53⅜	53¼	53¼	Oct 20
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11⅛g)	50	26¾	25⅝	26¾	+1⅛
17¼	11⅜	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 17
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
21	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	20¼	20¼	30¼	Oct 18
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Oct 14
6½	4	Armour Ill	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	6	66¼	65	66¼	+ ¾
72	60	Arm Ill pf	2	72	72	72	Sep 16
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	14	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 15
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
10¾	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	3	85	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
31⅝	18	Associates (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Oct 16
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SF (2g)	31	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
28⅞	13½	Atch T&S Pf (5)	27	66	65¼	66	+ ⅛
45	18½	Atl Coast Line	61	25⅝	24¾	25⅝	+ ⅝
55⅝	16½	Atl G&W Indies	3	45½	44⅞	45	
24⅜	19½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	10	54	53	54	—1
111⅛	107	Atl Refining (1)	2	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅜
7½	6⅝	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Oct 15
74¼	47½	Atlas Corp (1g)	24	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	
9¼	6	Atlas Pow (21g)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	
37⅜	13⅝	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	33⅜	33	33	Oct 15
⅛	2⅝	Austin Nichols	4	3	3	3	Oct 16
		Aviation Corp	29	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	10	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
8½		Bangor & Ar	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros 1½g	3	9	8½	9	Oct 20
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
24⅞	16½	Bath Ir Wks 3⅛g	6	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	25⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	.04½	104½	104½	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
126	108	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
8½	7	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	116	114¾	114¾	—3¼
41¼	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	7	37⅞	37¼	37½	Oct 18
20⅜	13⅝	Benef Ind (1¼g)	2	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
57	40	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
34⅜	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅜
89½	59⅞	Beth Steel (4½g)	22	62¾	61½	62⅜	+ ⅜
131½	119½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	Oct 16
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	2	28½	28	28	Oct 17
23¾	16½	Black & Deck (2)	1	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	6⅝	Blaw-Knox 45g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	2	15	15	15	+1
24¾	12⅝	Boeing Airplane	44	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
35	25⅛	Bohn Al&Br 1½g	2	27¼	27	27¼	Oct 20
23⅝	17⅝	Bond Strs (1.60)	8	22¾	22	22¾	+1
21	16	Borden Co (.90g)	28	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
		Borg-Warn 1.30g	22	20¼	20	20¼	
39⅝	30	Boston & Maine	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	
13¼	8⅛	Brew Corp (.30g)	6	9¼	9	9¼	
12⅜	8⅛	Bridgeport B 3⅛g	2	9	8⅝	9	Oct 20
25⅝	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
41	26½	Briggs & S (2¼g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Oct 17
45⅛	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	+ ½
6⅝	2⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 14
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
26½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	3	16¾	16½	16¾	
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	34	34	34	Oct 17
12⅝	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
9¼	3½	Budd Mfg	10	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	
8½	½	Budd Wheel .45g	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
34¼	21½	Bullard (1⅛g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅝
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
20⅞	15¼	Burling (1.30g)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Oct 20
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.70g)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	Bush Terminal	3	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	22	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	Oct 20
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	3	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	4	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¼	¾	¾	Oct 20
7⅛	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 20
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy 1.10g	98	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 16
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 16
67¾	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	6	70	68¾	70	+ ⅝
50⅝	40	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	42½	42	42	+ ⅛
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	3	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	8½	8¾	8½	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛
11⅝	7	Cent Foundry	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	25	25	25	
14¾	4½	Cent Violetta S	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4	2½	Century Rib M	9	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(4g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 16
31½	27⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	30⅞	29⅞	29¾	—1
21¼	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	1	19½	19½	19½	—1
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Oct 17
44⅛	34½	Ches & Ohio (3)	23	35⅞	35½	35½	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Oct 16
4½	2¼	Ches Corp	11	4	4	4	
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	1½	1½	1⅝	Oct 20
6¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
3	1½	Chi Great West	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1¼e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	15	15	15	
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅛	⅛	Chi Roek Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 18
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 16
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 16
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 17
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 20
3	1¼	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 18
72⅛	53⅛	Chrysler (⅝g)	39	68⅝	65¾	66⅜	+1¼
10⅝	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	10	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Oct 16
40½	30⅛	Clark Equip 2¼g	1	32	32	32	Oct 20
33⅜	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	25	25	25	+1
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	9	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	Oct 20
30⅜	28½	Cluett P (2g)	4	38⅛	37	37	
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	55	55	55	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	61½	62	62½	+ ¼
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (¾g)	6	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
104⅜	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	Oct 20
30¼	17¾	Collins & A 2¾g	1	17½	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
14¼	10⅞	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
21	14¼	Col Br B (1.35g)	6	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	Col G&E (.10g)	31	2⅛	2	2	
82⅛	64¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	64¼	64	64	— ⅜
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	19	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28	27¾	28	+ ⅜
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	Oct 17
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	10	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	102	102	102	Oct 15
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	30	29½	29¾	
110	102½	Com T ev pf(4½)	1	107	107	107	Oct 6
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (1⅜g)	8	9⅝	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
1	⅞	Com'th & South	32	⅞	⅞	⅞	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)					
30½	24½	Com Edis (1.80)	6	28½	27¾	28	+ ⅛
4	4	Conde Nast(⅛g)	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
18¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 3⅛s 43-47	105.18	105.18	105.18
3 3¼s 46-44	106.17	106.17	106.17
22 4s 54-44	110.2	110.2	110.2
1 2¾s 65-60	111.20	111.20	111.20
20 2½s 72-67	102.29	102.28	102.28

New York City Bonds

19 3s 80	110	109¾	109¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	60¾	60¾	60¾
4 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 st	49	49	49
5 Adams Exp 4½s 48	106¾	106¾	106¾
20 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91	91	91
7 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	78	78	78
1 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63	63	63
10 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	60	60	60
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	65¾	65¾	64¾
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Am T & T 3¼s 61	100	100	100
53 Am T & T 5s 65	112	111¾	112
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Ann Arbor 4s 95	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Ark Pwr & Lt 5s 56	68	68	68
9 Arm Del 4s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
24 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108¾	108¾
24 AT&SF 4½s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	112	112	112
3 A C Line cit 4s 52	112¾	112¾	112¾
14 A C Line 4½s 64	68½	68½	68½
18 A C Line 5s 45	63¼	62¾	63¼
7 Atl Gu & Wl 5s 59	95½	95¼	95½
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	103¼	103	103
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	105¾	105¾	105¾
23 B&O 95 st A	59¾	59½	59¾
4 B&O 95 st C	32¼	32	32¼
1 B&O 2000 st D	37	37	37
24 B&O 96 st F	31¾	31½	31¾
121 B&O cv 80 st	32¼	31¾	32¼
18 B&O 4s 48	32¾	32¼	32¾
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	57¾	57½	57¾
8 B&O S W 58 st	50¼	50¼	50¼
5 B&O T2C24s 59	41¾	41¾	41¾
10 Beli TPa 5s 48 B	47	46¾	47
1 Beth St 3¼s 59	110	110	110
1 Beth St 3s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
22 Boston&Me 4½s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Boston&Me 4s 60	36¾	36	36¾
2 Bkly Edis 2½s 66	70	70	70
15 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110¾	110½	110½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	109¾	108¾	108¾
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	92	92	92
13 Buf R&P 5s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Bur C R&No 5s 34	37	36½	36¾
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	7	7	7
1 Bush Term 4s 52	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77½	77½	77½
3 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
24 Can Pac 4½s 'cv	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Carthage & Adir 4s '81	47	47	47
1 Celanese 3s 65	82	82	82
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	99	99	99
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59	3½	3½	3½
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	13¼	13	13¼
11 Cen NY Pow 3¼s 62	77	77	77
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	68	68	68
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	51	50¾	50¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	69½	69½	69½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 C & O 3½s 96	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 C & O refg 3½s 96 E	105½	105½	105½
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 C B & Q refg 5s '71 A	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 C B & Q gen 4s '58	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 C B & Q 4s 1958	85	85	85
1 C B & Q 4s 1971	85	85	85
29 Chi & E Ill inc '97	29½	29½	29½
1 Chi Gt W inc 4½s 2038	29½	27¾	28
1 Chi I & L 4s 66	67	67	67
2 Chi I & L & E 4s '47	9	9	9
2 Chi R I & Pac 5s '34	32½	32½	32½
22 C,SF P&T 5s 2000	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 CM & SP 4½s 89 E	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Chi & NW 4s 89 E	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Chi & NW cv 4½s 49	27	26¾	27
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	24¼	24¼	24¼
15 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	24¼	24	24¼
1 Chi Ry 5s '27 st	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 CRI & P refg 4s '34	12½	12½	12½
1 CSL & NO 5s 63	70	70	70
1 Chi Un Sta 3¼s 63	12½	12½	12½
1 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	109¼	109¼	109¼
9 Cin & Ex 5½s 28	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Cin Gas & El 3¾s 67	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cin Un Term 3¼s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
17 Cl&SL 4½s 81	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 ClevCinTerm 5½s 72	84¼	84¼	84¼
10 ClevCinTerm 5½s 72	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 ClevCinTerm 4½s 77 C	66	65¾	65¾
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104	104	104
26 Columbia G 5s 61	104	103¾	104
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	110¼	110	110
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Con Edis 2¼s 44	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Con Edis 2½s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	106¼	106¼	106½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108	108	108
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Consum Oil 2¾s 48	108¼	108¼	108¾
1 Crucible Sti 3¼s 55	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	97½	97½	97½
1 Cuba RR Ry 5½s 42 rct	27¼	26¾	27¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	24¼	24	24¼
2 Cuba R R 3½s 52 rct	23	23	23
1 Curtis Pub 3½ 55	26¾	26¾	26¾
41 Del & Hud 4s 43	37¾	37¾	37¾
105 D & R G 4s 36	55	54¾	54¾
102 D & R G W ist 5s 78	4	3¾	3¾
2 Det Ed 4s 65	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Det Ed 3½s 67	111	111	111
19 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	107½	107	107¼
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	104¼	104	104
3 Erie cv gen 4s 53	107½	107½	107½
6 Erie 1st&ref 5s 75	30	30	30
14 Erie 1st 4½s 1015 wi	30	29¾	30
14 Erie 1st 4s 96	52	51¾	51¾
57 Erie gen lien 4s 96	97	97	97
1 Erie cv 4s 53A	61½	61	61½
27 Erie 4s 95 wi	57¼	57	57¼
20 Erie cv 4s 53B	57½	56¾	57
1 Erie-Jer 4s 55	57½	57	57
3 Erie Gene 6s 57	101	100¾	101
	121	121	121

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	70	70	70
25 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95¾	93	93¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Gt Nor 4s 46C	99¾	99¾	99¾
36 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97¾	97½	97½
3 Gt Nor 2¾s 67	77¼	77¼	77¼
11 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	81¾	81¼	81¾
1 Hocky V 4½s 99	130¾	130¾	130
1 Houst'nOilTex4½s 54	102½	103½	103½
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38¼	38	38¼
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	43¾	42½	42¾
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	41	39¾	39¾
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41	40¾	40¾
24 Ill Cen 4½s 66	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Ill Cen 5s 51	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Ill Cen Lich 3s 51	60	60	60
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	45	45	45
19 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63a	44¾	44	44¼
8 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63	40¾	39¾	40
8 Interlk Iron cv 4s 47	100¾	100¼	100¼
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	15	15	15
2 Int Nor 1st 6s 52	15¼	15¼	15¼
31 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	31¾	31¾	31¾
25 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100	100	100
2 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Int Rys C A 5½s 47	98	98	98
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	45½	45½	45½
1 Int T&T 5s 55	49¾	48¾	48¾
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	44	44	44
13 Lac Gas 5½s 53	83½	83	83½
16 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 S & M 3½s 97	83¾	81½	83¾
21 L S & M S 3½s 97 reg	90	89¾	89¾
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	85	84½	84½
3 Leh & N Y 4s 45	32½	32½	32½
11 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	47	46¾	46¾
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 3 st	48½	48	48¼
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¼	34	34¼
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	21½	21	21½
9 Liggett&M 7s 44	119½	119	119½
1 Loew's 3½s 46	117½	117½	117½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	103	103	103
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	99	98	98
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	125	125	125
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	82	82	82
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	102	102	102
4 Lou & N 2½s 50 A	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	49½	49½	49½
2 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Met Ed 4½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	110½	110¼	110½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10¾	10¾	10¾
11 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	10¾	10¾	10¾
9 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	25¾	25½	25½
5 M-K-T 4½s 78	9½	9½	9½
32 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	22¼	22¼	22¼
33 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	33	32¾	33
21 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	21¾	21½	21¾
21 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	3¾	3¾	3¾
59 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27½	27	27½
25 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27½	27	27½
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	27½	27	27½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	26¾	26¾	26¾
7 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	106¾	105¾	106¾
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39	39½
2 Mutual Fuel G 5s 47	36¾	36¾	36½
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	117½	117½	117½
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	106½	105¾	106½
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Nat Steel 3s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 NEngT&T4½s 61	106½	106½	106½
1 N O G 1st 5s 53	126¼	126¼	126¼
5 N O P L Sv 5s 52 A	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	73½	73½	73½
1 NO Tex&M 3s 35A	43	43	43
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	35	35	35
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55¾	55¾	55¾
11 NYC cn 4s 98	50¾	50¾	50¾
10 NYC 3½s 48	55¾	55¾	55¾
20 NYC cv 3½s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	81	80¾	81
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	61	61	61
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	54½	54½	54½
1 NY Ch&StL 5½s 74 A	54½	54½	54½
1 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	61¾	61¾	62
25 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 NY Connect 3½s 65	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 NY Edis 3¼s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 NY G El H&P 4s 49	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	115¾	115¾	115¾
29 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	31¾	31	31½
1 NY N H & H 4½s 67	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 NY N H & H 4s 55	29¾	29¾	29¾
12 NY NH & H 4s 56	27¼	27¼	27¼
3 NY NH & H 3½s 54	26¾	26¾	26¾
4 NY O & W 4½s 92	26	26	26
1 NY O & W 4½s 92 I	6	6	6
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	11½	11½	11½
10 NY W&Bost 4½s 4611	119½	119½	119½
4 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	27	27	27
3 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	27	27	27
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 48	46	46	46
31 Nor Pac 4s 2047	104¼	104¼	104½
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047C	61¾	61¾	62
2 Nor Pac 2047 D	52	52	52
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52½	52½
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	49½	48½	49¼
37 Nor Pac Ja 2047	71¾	71¾	72
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	42¾	42	42¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	106	106	106
2 Ont Pw Fall 5s 43	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	114	114	114
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	80½	80½	80½
2 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	86½	86½	86½
2 Pac Gas&El 3¾s 66	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pac Gas&El 3¼s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Pac Gas&E 3¼s 66B	110	110	110
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pen Co 4s 67	51	51	51
5 Pen PRR 4½s 74	105¾	105¼	105¼
5 Pen Ch&Del 4½s 77	109	109	109
1 Pen P&Lt 3¼s 69	102¼	102½	102¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pen RR 4½s dep 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	93	93	93
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	101¼	100½	101¼
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	101	100¾	100¾
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	94	94	94
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	88	88	88
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	44	44	44
2 Pere Marq 4½s 56	71	70½	71
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	4	4	4
1 Pere Marq 4s56	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	62¼	62¼	62¼
11 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	108	108	108
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	26½	26½	26½
3 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	103½	103½	103½
2 Pitts&WVa 4½s 59B	63¼	63	63¼
10 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	63¼	63¼	63½

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Portl en 2RI 4½s 60	85½	85	85
2 Potomac El P 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ready 4½s 99 A	79	79	79
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	70	70	70
1 Rem Rand 3½s '56	102½	102½	102½
2 Repub Steel 5½s 54	105½	105½	105½
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104¾	104¼	104¼
6 Rio Gr June 5s 39	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 StLIM&S4sRefG33	73¾	73¾	73¾
15 StLPeo&NW5s48	34½	34¾	34¾
4 StLPubSvc 5s 59	83	82¾	83
1 StLS F 5s B 50 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
35 StLSF4½s 78 ct st	16	15¾	15¾
30 StLSF 4s 50A	15¾	15¼	15¼
94 StLSF 4s 50A ct	15¾	15¼	15¼
2 StLSW 1st 4s 89	15	15	15
15 StLSW 2nd 4s 89	76½	76½	76½
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Seab A L cn 6s 45	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Sea A L 4s 45 st	7¾	7¾	7¾
20 Sea A L 4s 50 st	7	7	7
2 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	14	14	14
15 Shell Un 2½s 61	6¼	6¼	6¼
11 Shell Un 2½s 54	102	102	102
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	14¾	16¾	
3 So Col Pow 6s 77	30½	32½	
35 Sou Pac 4½s 68	4¾	4¾	
23 Sou Pac 4½s 81	99½	99	99
36 Sou Pac 4½s 81	103½	103½	103½
20 So Pac rfg 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 So Pac cit 4s 49	49¾	49½	49¾
99 So Pac 2½s 46	46¾	46¼	46¼
42 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	76¼	76	76¼
4 South Ry 6½s 56	50¾	50¾	50¾
4 South Ry gen 6s 56	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	79¾	79½	79¾
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	91¾	91¾	91¾
40 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	61¼	60¾	61¼
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	106¾	106¾	106½
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105	105	105
8 Texarkr&FtSm5½s55	108¾	108½	108½
19 Tex Corp 3s 65	89½	89½	89½
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 ThirdAve5s37	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 ThirdAve aj 5s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 ThirdAve 4s 60	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Tri Continent 5s 53	53	52¾	53
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	106½	106½	106½
10 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	112¼	112¼	112¼
14 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	107½	107	107
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	98½	98½	98¼
1 US Steel 2.60 54	19	19	19
3 Utah Lt&Tr 5s 44	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Utah P&L 5s 44	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	102¾	101¾	102
11 Wabash rfg 5½s 76	109¾	109¼	109¼
32 Wabash 4½s 39	23½	23¼	23¼
12 Wabash 2d 5s 39	76	76	76
1 Wabash 5s 80 D	32¼	32½	32½
21 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 Wabash 5s 76 B	24¼	24¼	24¼
25 Wabash 4½s 78 C	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Wabash DesM 4s 39	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Walwrth 4s 55	31	31	31
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	84	84	84
46 Warren Bros 6s 41	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 West Shore 4s 2361	88	87	87½
12 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	87	87	87
12 Westn Md 4s 52	42	42	42
13 Western Un 5s 51	90¾	90	90¾
7 Western Un 5s 60	85½	85½	85½
4 Wheel Sti 3½s 66	85	84¾	85
6 Wilson & Co 4s 55	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Winston Sal 4s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Young S&T 5s 61	115	115	115
30 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102¼	102	102
	101¼	101¼	101½

Foreign Bonds

10 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	66¾	66¾	66¾
97 Argentine 4½s 48	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Austria 3s 57	76	76	76
10 Brazil 8s 41	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Brazil C Rv El 7s 52	20½	20½	20½
3 Budapest 6s 62	20½	20½	20½
10 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Canada 4s 60	101¼	101¼	101¼
20 Canada 3s 67	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61 asd	13¾	13	13¾
6 Chile 6s 60 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chile 6s 62 asc	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Copenhg 4½s 53	31	31	31
5 Denmark 4s 62	70	69½	69½
1 Dom Rep 5½s 42	60¼	60¼	60¼
6 Dom 2nd 5½s 42	60¼	60¼	60¼
6 Ger Gov 5½s 65	59½	59½	59½
2 Ger Govt 7s 49	59½	59½	59½
3 GtCntAmAgr 7s '44	75	75	75
4 GtCon ElPJap 7s '45	72¾	71¾	72¾
1 Japan 6½s 54	75	75	75
1 Japan 5½s 65	60	60	60
9 Mex 4s 04 asd '54	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Mex 4s 04 asd '45	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Minas Ger 6½s 59	12	12	12
1 N Sou Wales 5½s 58	83	83	83
15 Orient Dev 5½s 58	44½	44	44
1 Polish 4½s 58 asd	8	8	8
2 Porto Aleg 8s 61	12	12	12
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 48	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Santa Fe Prov 6s 64	62½	62½	62½
5 Sao Paulo St 6s 58	64	64	64
4 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	25	24¾	25
2 Sydney 5½s 55	85½	85½	85½
3 Tokyo City 5½s 61	79½	79½	79½
12 Urug at 3½s 4578 ct	41	41	41
5 Urug 4½s 78	52¼	52	52
2 Yokohama 6s 61	50½	50½	50½
	44	44	44

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 10,202,000; previous day, 10,569,900; year ago, 5,070,300; two years ago, 5,800,700; three years ago, 7,443,850; five years ago, 8,688,313. Jan. 1 to date—1941, 1,256,694,650; two years ago, 1,679,107,650.

Business Failures

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures dropped 15 per cent during the week ended Oct. 16, Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc., reported. The number of insolvencies was 178, compared with 210 the previous week and 262 in the same week a year ago. Cases with total liabilities of $3,000 or more numbered 77 against 83 the week before and 119 a year ago.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5	9¼
American Hardware Co	22¼	24½
American Manufacturing	24	26
American Wringer Co	80	84
Amoskeag Company	5½	6¾
Appleton Company pf	22½	25
Appleton Company	73¼	
Applied Arts Corp	27	30
Arlington Mills	106	110
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	39½	42½
Automobile Banking Corp A	22¾	24¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	2¼	3½
Automobile Banking Co	15½	17¾
Auto Ordnance	24¾	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	110	113
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	137	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	34½	36¾
Berksh

'Magnificent Help'

Wide World

The Countess of Limerick

In the United States for a lecture tour, the Countess, who is President of the London County branch of the British Red Cross, is thanking Americans for the generous aid they have given the British in war relief.

New Radio Weapon in Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Both Australia and New Zealand are engaged in secret work for Britain on the new radio weapon which it is hoped will be a major factor in defeat of the night bomber, although to an extent that is shrouded behind war time censorship.

The Australian Minister of Scientific and Industrial Research disclosed recently that a radio physics board had been established to take up the work. On the board were the heads of the three armed services; also Sir David Rivett, chief executive of the council for scientific and industrial research and the director of posts and telegraphs.

In this country large numbers of physicists were sought through the universities and were appointed to carry out work directed from the School of Engineering at Canterbury University College, Christchurch.

But even these moves failed to meet the Government's ideas for what should be done, and the University of New Zealand worked for fuller organization of the inventive power of the nation to meeting demands of war. The country was combed for brilliant students of physics. Moreover, university students who had completed their freshman year were encouraged to turn their attention to radio work. It became clear that the effort to check Nazi bombers was no less than mobilization of the entire available scientific power of the two southern Pacific democracies.

New Zealanders have not made any disclosure of how far the work is advanced.

However, one or two things have been disclosed here. One is that the detection machine has been in use for some considerable time, and that the early Nazi blitz against British fishing boats and lightships was due to the erroneous notion that these vessels were furnishing information which was really gained by the radio finder. Another is that the work is held so important that it is allowed priority over all national science undertakings in the two antipodean dominions in this war.

Heroic Nurse Helped at Crete

LONDON (BPS)—A new "Florence Nightingale" arose at the Battle of Crete, according to news just received here. She is Miss Joan Stavridi, a London nurse, who refused to evacuate Crete in the face of the German invasion because she would not desert the wounded men under her care.

Almost single-handed, she took care of the wounded in a series of caves on the shore of the Aegean Sea, fixed up with the few materials she had been able to salvage from the ruins of the regular hospital.

When a serious food shortage arose at one time, she hung out a captured German flag in front of the cave, and instead of the bombs which had been falling until then, supplies of food were dropped in their place. The shortage of equipment she solved as best she could.

Before the war, Miss Stavridi was a decorative artist. When war broke out she volunteered to help nurse British soldiers in France. While awaiting her appointment she visited Athens.

When the Germans advanced into Greece and Athens fell, she was evacuated to Crete. There for 10 days she endured the onslaughts of the Germans.

Evacuation of the island was decided on and most of the troops had got away, but when she was asked to leave with them, she refused.

"Instead of being made a prisoner, so far as we know," said a relative, "she was told she could continue her work at Athens, where she now is."

BBC 'Sponsors' Nazi Heckler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21—The British do not intend to attempt to interrupt German news and propaganda radiocasts.

Despite the fact that the Axis radio stations have lately been using a technique of interrupting the British radiocasts, the British Broadcasting Company is not expected to follow suit.

Thus there will be no British equivalent to the "interrupters" such as the German "von Donald," whose voices break into the English programs to disagree and to wise-crack.

Instead, Britain is counterattacking in the radio war by retransmitting in BBC European programs records of a voice that is nightly trying to interrupt the reading of the nine o'clock news bulletin.

This unexpected method of counterattack has been chosen because BBC hasn't a very high opinion of the intellectual, dialectical and humorous level attained by the anonymous interloper. Britain apparently thinks no more effective way of discounting his influence can be discovered than by letting as many people as possible hear how futile his interruptions are. Apparently the interrupter himself has begun to have doubts about his efficiency for he wasn't to be heard during yesterday's news bulletin.

Voice 'Identified'

ROME, Oct. 21 (AP)—The voice which has been interrupting Italian medium wavelength radiocasts recently was identified yesterday by Saverio Bernetti, Italian radio expert, as the one which radiocast anti-Fascist propaganda from Moscow during the Spanish Civil War.

The Italian voice came on the air last week shortly after an English-speaking heckler, dubbed "von Donald," had made his debut by interjecting anti-Government comments in British radio programs. In one instance the Italian radiocast heckler engaged in a repartee duel with Giovanni Ansaldo, Italy's foremost radio commentator.

Signor Bernetti said the interrupter must be radiocasting from a far distant station since his signals grew stronger late at night.

Nazis Continue Executions

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 21 (AP)—Four French gendarmerie officers, including a colonel and three captains, were arrested today in Nantes in connection with the assassination of General Holtz.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Germans announced the execution of four more Frenchmen today following the assassination yesterday of German Gendarmerie General Holtz at Nantes.

At the same time the arrest for questioning and later release of Prefect Silibert Dupard of the Loire Inferieure Department, of which Nantes is the capital, was announced.

The four executions raised to 85 the number of persons executed by German firing squads in France.

It was the first time the Germans had announced the shooting of more than one man at a time since the first mass executions in retaliation for attacks on individuals of the German occupying forces.

As M. Dupard was arrested and released, Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan departed hurriedly for Paris.

Pierre Pucheu, who as Interior Minister is head of French Police and the Prefectoral Administration, already was there personally investigating the shooting yesterday morning of General Holtz. He also participated in investigating the case of the Nantes Prefect.

The Germans have insisted that the Paris police force is riddled with Communists, but the arrest of M. Dupard was the first time they had laid hands on a French administrative official.

The Germans accused three of those executed in Paris today of "illegal possession of arms."

The fourth execution was disclosed earlier today.

A roundup of suspects in the Holtz slaying was reported under way at Nantes, but it was not disclosed whether any clues to the identity of the killers had been found.

Nazi authorities promptly instituted a 7 p. m. curfew in Nantes to replace the 9 p. m. one put in effect after a German garage had been burned.

An attempt to sabotage the railroad between Nantes and the seaside resort of Le Croisic also was reported here.

Pierre Pucheu, Vichy Minister of the Interior, who is at present in Paris, immediately ordered a French investigation of the shooting, it was said.

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—An 18-year-old French girl who took to the sea with three men in a tiny motorboat to escape from German secret police arrived today from Africa to aid Gen. Charles de Gaulle's fight against the Germans.

Her name was kept secret because she still has her family in German-occupied France.

Six months ago German police searched the house in which she was hiding, she said, because she had defaced poster proclamations, chalked "V" (for "victory") signs and de Gaullist slogans on the town walls, acted as a lookout when fellow students ran up Free French and British flags on the town's cathedral and kept watch by pretending to wash windows while her family listened to British news radiocasts.

She fled her home town with a French lieutenant under capital sentence who had escaped prison. At Marseilles she posed as his daughter when he sailed for North Africa on the pretense of wishing to join the Vichy forces.

After hiding out in Africa for four months the pair and two other men set out in a 12-foot motor boat for a British port 250 miles away. They had gasoline for only 60 miles, the girl said. When their motor power failed they rowed and sailed for five days until a British patrol boat rescued them.

Danes Dig in Park for Coke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Unemployed of this city were recently given permission by the Municipal Government to dig for coke in Valby Park, a public park near here.

The park was constructed on the site of an old refuse ground. During the past year 2,300 men dug for coke on a similar park and gleaned about 7,500 tons of "pillekoks" or small pieces of coke to be found among the ashes.

Each "miner" receives a card which entitles him to 24 square meters of ground. In all there are 2,800 sections, not including the paths and those parts of the park that are planted. Miners may dig to a depth of three meters.

"Pillekoks" do not come under regulations of the normal coke ration in Denmark, and with the present shortage of coke imports, the digging is considered a profitable enterprise.

Such activity goes on in several parts of the country. On the east coast of Amager about 4,000 tons of coke pieces have been picked by approximately 1,000 persons working on the lost since March, 1940. At the town of Lersoen, about 100 men have succeeded in picking or digging up 4,500 tons.

Altogether approximately 2,000,000 kroner worth of picked coke has been salvaged through this system of digging. Factories in the neighborhoods welcome not only the coke, but metals and other gleanings.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED

WANTED

Two housemen; also young women to take the 3-year nurses' training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the housekeeping or steward's department. Box S-29, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED: DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES LaSalle Extension University is expanding its nation-wide organization to meet the growing demands for specialized business training. We can offer limited number of permanent, valuable territories to reliable men who are qualified—or willing to be trained—to promote our training service. Applicants must be men of character, good practical education, industrious, capable of earning upward of $2500 a year. Thorough training and co-operation given, with leads from extensive national advertising. An unusual opportunity for men of the right caliber. If you meet the qualifications, write John D. Morris, Vice-President, 4103 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, giving business experience and personal data.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cavton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

POST VACANT

FAN COURT, LONGCROSS, SURREY—Resident master boys' preparatory school; games, form subjects, January; also assistant matron.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production, Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—Attractive house, heated throughout in winter; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tile, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster—H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church): passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Barnet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

LOCARNO—Pension India stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.-

VILLA HERWIG AROSA Sunshine all around. Close to Skiing fields. Moderate terms.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. New, Sensational. Largest selection. Nation's top-selling 50 for $1 line. Three 25 for $1 lines. Special Business, Calendar Album, Patriotic and Personal Cards. Easy sales prices. Big profits. 6 Free portfolios. Complete line box assortments. 21-card box on approval. Pen-Brush Studios, 154 Nassau Street, Dept. C-7, New York City.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 94TH, 60 W.—1 room, kitchenette; Frigidaire, phone extension, semi-private bath; 2nd floor; private house; references.

APARTMENTS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Couple want apartment, may sublease; refs. given. Templeton Peck, Co-ordinator of Information, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.95 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.

CHARLES E. MORRIS *In the Wholesale Fur Market* 328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2373.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY to share my beautiful South Shore home as paying guest; every comfort; ocean view. Box W-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT — Must sell attractive house 9 rooms, 2 baths, garage; near bathing beach; plot 90x190 ft.; hour commuting to New York City. Box X-76, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, centrally located, well equipped; for rent mornings; reasonable. Phone afternoons only. VA. 6-3559 or call 19 East 42nd Street, Suite 1201, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Ste. 11—Sunny rm., nicely furnished, also transients; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55 St.—Large, well-furnished room; kitchen privileges; all transportation; desirable location. Circle 7-6300, Apt. 8-A.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS 11th floor; 3-6 windows, twin beds, single; housekeeping; $7.50, $10.00. Thompson, 253 West 104th St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-mechanic wishes position; single; first-class references, long experience; Protestant. AT. 8-1472 or write Box N-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to middle-aged lady; willing to travel; Protestant; cheerful, refined. MRS. ETHEL C. ANDERSON, 330 Bronson Bldg., Attleboro, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. I. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-6468. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, brie-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. WORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1281.

ALWAYS HIGH CASH PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. J. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. Wis. 7-7969.

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	M	I	T	H		S	W	O	R	D
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847

ENGLAND

DARLINGTON

BAKER-WHEELER LADIES — CHILDRENS HAIRDRESSER BEAUTY CULTURE SETTING 13 GRANGE ROAD PHONE 3052 (Specialists in positive. Experts in permanent waving)

R. HUGHES Jeweler and Silversmith REPAIRS A SPECIALITY Telephone 3187 15, SKINNERGATE

DERBY

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS can be obtained from AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & Co. The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

DAVID S. BUTLER Limited Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment 5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

HALIFAX

BOOKS—STATIONERY Printing—Fountain Pens Christmas Cards Calendars HARRY GREENWOOD & SONS 34, Bull Green, Halifax 'Phone 3900

High-Class Furriers and Costumiers

LINDSAY Exclusive Furs Model Coats, Suits and Gowns Bridal Ensembles 37, Commercial St., Halifax 'Phone 2481

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines) Standings Ltd. *General Provision Stores* RESTAURANT CAFE Station Square BRANCH STORES 20, West Park Tel. 4390

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Osborne & Calverley's For Men's Wear Hatters and Hosiers CIVIL and MILITARY Tailors and Shirt Makers 37, John William Street.

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL *Fishmongers and Poulterers* 45, Stramongate, Kendal

LEEDS

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd. *High Class Meat Purveyors*

121 Kirkgate, Leeds; 42 Chapel St., 24 New Market St., " Halton; 233 Dewsbury Road, " 12a Austhorpe Road, Crossgates; 5 Malvern Road, " 99 Godwin St., 129 Harehill Road, " Bradford; 47, Roundhay Road, " ; 3 Bradingley Lane, "

Electric Fittings—Fires Refrigerators—Radio Reading Lamps—Electric Blankets A.R.P. Lamps—Useful Gifts No. 8 Batteries

ARTHUR ENGLISH, Ltd. Contractors for all electrical work. 35, Merrion Street, Leeds Tel 30177 SHOPS AT SKIPTON & HARROGATE

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd. for —COALS— *Phone 24428 for Prices* Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Great Crosby 3261 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd. *87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street 23 Tithebarn Street*

Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

COOPERS Church Street Purveyors of Groceries *to His Majesty King George VI*

J. Collinson & Co. Established 1881 34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618 EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR *Electrical Engineers and Contractors* Back St. Annes Road, West St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

ADAM HUNTER 61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD. CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES "LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND" FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY ·61 DEANSGATE·

DICKSON & ROBINSON *Limited* SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. *Catalogue to guide you*—FREE CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD) *Exclusive Fashions* RESTAURANT St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture "EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY "HONEST UNDER THE COVER" *Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing* Divan Chairs from £4.17.0 Settees from £8.19.0 100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £27.10.0 80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms J. & J. SHAW LTD. 70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH ALBERT SQUARE Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen Regd. Mark

JOHN G. MILLER LTD. L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick COAL and COKE all grades (Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station) PHONE ARDWICK 2941

Keep in Step with Style HINDE'S *for fashion shoes* 64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM WITH BOOTEES ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE FINLEY & BABER 28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

KENDALS *Where quality comes first* KENDAL MILNE & CO. MANCHESTER 3

MANSFIELD

G. H. ANDREWS 6 & 8 Albert Street, Mansfield FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS Select Gifts that combine utility with Beauty. *See Our Special Displays* Telephone 271.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the CENTRAL STATION GARAGE Repairs A Speciality *Open Always* Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

GROCERIES THAT NEVER DISAPPOINT

Get them from MARSDENS

Savoy Stores EXCHANGE WALK Empire Honey English Honey

Whettons, Ltd. SHOES Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts 15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45460

ROCHDALE

FOR DISTINCTIVE TAILORED WEAR and GOOD QUALITY FURS *Try* EDGAR BUTTERWORTH 67, Drake Street Tel. 2514. Rochdale Fur Remodels at Reasonable Prices

SENIORS *Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls'* TAILORS & OUTFITTERS Own Materials Made Up. Phone 3931 Yorkshire Street and Baillie Street Rochdale.

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY COCKAYNES T. S. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

SHOP AT Walshs ALWAYS for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings JOHN WALSH LTD. The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield Telephone 62719

PRICE & CO. BROOMHILL *For High Class* Ladies' Merchandise *Moderately Priced*

Permanent Waving Hairdressing, Etc. Manicure, Beauty Preparations Marian Cooper Palatine Chambers, Pinstone St. Tel. 23826

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd. 125-137 West Street Car Repairs PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS Phones 43262 and 25807

SOUTHPORT

MATTI & TISSOT Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe For Highest Quality Chocolates, Bon-Bons, and Confections Par Excellence 336-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

J. COLLINSON & Co. 461-463 Lord Street, Southport for Exclusive Footwear Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear 11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S *Pure Food Specialists* 40a QUEENSBERRY ST., EDINBURGH Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value *also at* 47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home St. 140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk 25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd. 6 East Trinity Road Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road Corstorphine

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCOTLAND

- SCOTTISH WOOLLENS
- REAL HAND WOVEN HARRIS TWEEDS
- COSTUME CLOTHS
- TRAVELLING RUGS ALL CLAN TARTANS
- FINEST CASHMERE, SHETLAND KNITWEAR AND SCARVES
- HIGHLAND OUTFITS.

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES 33 ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW. TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3511.

A. GARDNER & SON *Limited* Established 1832 The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited. *Estimates Free* 36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

Electric Clocks *of All Descriptions* ALEXANDER SCOTT LIMITED *Jewellers and Silversmiths* 109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment. 339 BYRES RD. Tel. Western 2010 GLASGOW, W. 2

When in Glasgow Dine at COOPERS LUNCH and TEA ROOM 205 Ingram Street 24 Howard Street *Light Refreshment Service Economical Varied Rapid* COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

The Laundry of Quality The Cathkin Laundry Giffen & Bisset, Ltd. RUTHERGLEN Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

WILSON, GUTHRIE & CO. *Paper Merchants* 335, ST. VINCENT STREET, Glasgow, C. 2.

Telephone Douglas 5141 GALLOWAY & LEE JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE *Artistic House Furnishers* 335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO. *Engineers and Merchants* Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork Refuse Destructors "CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire Telephone: Kilmacolm 333 Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

JOHN SMITH & SON (GLASGOW) LIMITED General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS 57-61 St. Vincent Street Telephone Central 4457 Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

Printing and Stationery PRIVATE or COMMERCIAL Account Books Loose Leaf Ledgers G. A. H. DOUGLAS & Co., Ltd. 172 HOPE STREET

Every Purchase Counts Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Young's Confectionery 134 Belmont Road 478 Blackburn Road Tel. Eagley 54 Tel. Bolton 3157 19 Newport Street 17a Oxford Street

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD *Yorkshire's Famous Store* Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SKELTON'S *A Name Distinguished in* MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC. 84 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall) 13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your Groceries and Provisions *from* ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd. 14 RAWSON PLACE Telephone 2750-1 Also at Morecambe Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

GLOVES WILFRED JOHNSON Oxford St & Market St

Subscription THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME_____

STREET and NUMBER_____

CITY and STATE_____

MC-3

Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Giant's Causeway Was Formed?

According to the legend which gave the Giant's Causeway its name, the Causeway was built by the Irish Giant, Finn M'Cool (or McCumhail). It seems that the Irish Giant, who lived on the North Coast of the County Antrim, Ireland, dared a Scottish Giant, who lived across the North Channel, to come over and settle a certain score between them.

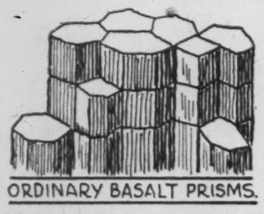
According to the legend, the Scottish Giant assured Finn that he would be glad to oblige if Finn would build a bridge across the channel. So, the Irish Giant made the Giant's Causeway, the bridge terminating at Fingal's Cave.

The Causeway, which juts out some 500 feet into the North Channel as a sort of natural pier, consists of about forty thousand columns of basalt, most of them irregularly hexagonal in shape and some of them more than 30 feet tall. The columns range in diameter from 15 to 20 inches and various groups are known by such picturesque names as Giant's Loom, Giant's Organ, and the Lady's Fan.

According to geologists, however, the formation of the columns is the result of a species of jointing due to contraction. Long ago, when the basalt was brought to the surface as molten lava, it gradually cooled and solidified, and in the process it contracted. This contraction, or decrease in mass or bulk, was accompanied by the development of divisional planes and joints, forming prisms or columns.

In this process, the columns form at right angles to the cooling surfaces of the sheet of molten lava. Consequently, they are vertical when the lava bed is horizontal, and are inclined or leaning when the lava flow is on a slope.

In basaltic lava, this prismatic structure commonly divides the mass into fairly regular pentagonal, hexagonal, or irregularly polygonal



ORDINARY BASALT PRISMS.

columns, of which perhaps the most striking and familiar examples are found in the Giant's Causeway and in Fingal's Cave.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Round Trip

The U. S. Navy's latest flying battleship, a giant patrol-bomber, is capable of flying across the Atlantic and back without a stop.

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. She was made an Assistant Director of Civilian Defense in Washington by Mayor La Guardia.
2. A scenic lake in New Hampshire, near Bristol.
3. A military college at Charleston, S. C.
4. A district of London, containing a well-known park on the south side of the Thames.
5. A famous waterfall in Italy; 650 feet high.
6. A former German possession of northeastern New Guinea, taken over by Australian troops in 1915.
7. The new field at Gravelly Point, Washington, D. C.; it is larger than La Guardia Field by 200 acres.
8. Northernmost Canada.
9. A Pan-Hellenic festival anciently celebrated every two years on the Isthmus of Corinth.
10. The new 35,000-ton ship was launched at Fore River Yards, Quincy, Mass., on September 23, 1941.

FACTS & FIGURES

ABOUT 6/7 OF GREENLAND IS COVERED BY PERPETUAL ICE AND SNOWFIELDS

IT'S A FACT THE MOST POPULAR AUTO BODY MODEL TO AMERICANS IS THE FOUR-DOOR SEDAN; THEY ACCOUNTED FOR 41.85% OF ALL AUTO PRODUCTION IN 1940

IN PEACETIME, LONDON'S FIRE BRIGADE NUMBERS 3,000: TODAY, FIRES STARTED BY NAZI BOMBERS KEEP 30,000 FIRE FIGHTERS ON THE ALERT.

K. PARRIS

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Questions and Answers

Question: Mr. C. P. N. asks if the minutes of the meetings of the executive board should be read to the house.

Answer: A most emphatic No! The minutes of a previous meeting should be read at the opening of a meeting and approved or rejected by the meeting. After this the executive board makes its report stating in this report all of the acts of the board throughout the year since the last annual meeting. This report is prepared by the clerk under the supervision of the members and is signed by the board.

The minutes of the meeting of the board belong to the board only and are not the property of the house.

The minutes of the board are the record of what happened at the board meetings. Many things may occur at a board meeting that should not be made public and yet should be recorded for the convenience of the board members.

* * *

Question: In a recent column you wrote: "After a motion has been stated by the Chair, it belongs to the house and cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the house."

Will you tell me how the Chair gets the consent of the house?

Answer: When a motion has been stated, if the member wishes to withdraw it, he does thus: Mr. A. (rising): "Mr. Chairman, I wish to withdraw my motion." Chairman: "Mr. A. asks permission to withdraw his motion. If there is no objection, permission is granted."

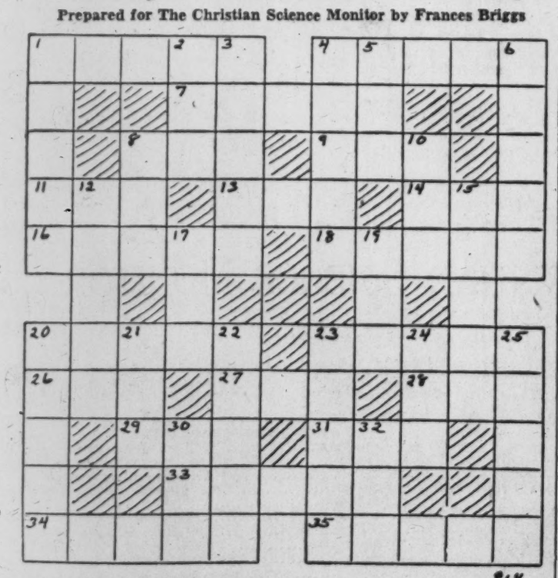
If any objection is made, the Chair proceeds: "The question before the house is, Shall Mr. A. be permitted to withdraw his motion? All in favor of granting this permission will say Aye—those opposed will say No."

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What do you call a worker in metals?
4—What weapon was used by King Arthur?
7—What is used for tinting hair red?
8—What writing implement is mentioned in "Maud Muller"?
9—What is first name of Miss Tarbell, American writer?
11—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
12—Tear.
14—What is an engine of war used for battering?
16—What was first name of Master Tittlemouse, who "lived in a little house"?
18—Who built the famous wooden horse?
20—What was dissolved in vinegar to make world's most expensive drink?
23—Who was one of figures in elopement which caused a war?
26—The grampus is what?
27—Who is little girl in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
28—Before.
29—What is line from which players at marbles shoot?
31—Tatter.
33—What is opposed to "plus"?
34—What is a single course in a race that consists of two or more courses (pl.)?
35—Worker in stone is called what?

Down

1—Who was author of "St. Ronan's Well"?
2—Article.
3—What was first name of Fielding, English novelist?
4—What bird is related to, but slenderer than, the woodcock?
5—To pad, as a cloak?
6—What are carried by two of figures in "Spirit of '76"?
8—Poe was author of "Narrative of A. Gordon ——."
10—Exist.
13—Who was Father of Epic Poetry?
15—Who composed opera "Fra Diavolo"?
17—To deface.
19—What did kittens eat after they found their mittens?
20—Mailbag is what?
21—Perform.
22—Who is author of "Main Street"?
23—Who is the horse-trading banker of Westcott's novel?
24—Limb.
25—What American composer is best remembered for "The Rosary"?
30—What is an administrative territorial division in Denmark?
32—What was first name of Gray, American botanist?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.—PHIL. 4:8.

In Lighter Vein

One Big Family

"You say that you have no distant relatives?"

"Well, not now. They're all living with us."

Doors!

"See that man down the street? He makes a living tapping."

"Oh, a dancer, eh?"

"No, house-to-house selling."—Grit.

Strict Obedience

A new gob was sent aloft one night with strict orders to report all lights—all lights, it was emphasized. As soon as he hit the crow's nest he sang out:

"Light ho, sir. Two points off the starboard bow."

The officer screwed the glass in his eye and scanned the horizon. Not being able to raise anything, he asked:

"Can you make her out."

"Yes, sir."

"Report her."

"She's the moon, sir."

Where Would You Find—

1. The post to which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was appointed in September?
2. Newfound Lake?
3. A college called The Citadel?
4. Battersea?
5. Terni Falls?
6. Kaiser Wilhelm's Land?
7. The National Airport?
8. Boothia Peninsula?
9. The city where the Isthmian games were celebrated?
10. The scene of the launching of the battleship "Massachusetts"?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Nicholas Morant in U. S. Camera

"What They Won't Do for a Picture!"

Army circles may not approve of the procedure but the pup perched in the mouth of a coastal defense gun makes a good photograph.

Daily Quotation

MAN'S capacities have never been measured; nor are we to judge of what he can do by any precedents, so little has been tried.—THOREAU.

A Niche in the Temple of Fame

The Pantheon in Paris was originally built as a temple to illustrious Frenchmen. A niche in the temple is a place for a monument to record the name and achievements of the illustrious one.

It's the Law!

Kansas: Section 21-2426, Revised Statutes: "It shall be unlawful for any person to exhibit in a public way within the State of Kansas, any sort of an exhibit that consists of the eating or pretending to eat of snakes, lizards, scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas, or other reptiles."

Alabama: Section 5539, Code of Alabama: "Any person who engages in domino playing on Sunday . . . must be fined."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Dear Mr. People"

(From an unidentified British newspaper)

London

The Editor has just handed me a letter. I make no apologies for using my space to print it in full, for I believe that when you have read it your hearts will have a message far more inspiring than any I could pass on to you.

Last Sunday we printed in another column the story of an individual who is doing such a grand job of feeding the homeless victims of air raids in his area.

Down in Weston-super-Mare a little boy heard his mother reading it to his father, and a few days later a letter carefully printed in childish block letters and containing postal orders for 8s. 6d. arrived at this office. It read:

Dear Mr. People,
Will you please hurry and give this money to the kind man who makes the cocoa and sandwiches for the people who have lost their homes.
I will be seven in to more weeks, and Mummy and Daddy let me do what I like with my savings but it is no good waiting for to weeks for a hot drink so I want them to have it right now.
Please I want only nannies and granddads this time becos daddys and mummys will mind the girls and boys but older people can't get upstairs very quickly sometimes.
Please ask the kind man to cut the crusts off the sandwiches for them.
I have counted up my money and I have enough for 50 cups of cocoa and 50 sandwiches and 2 pence for your bus fare.
I am sorry to give you all this trouble, but you see I don't know where this kind man lives and it is dreadfully important to hurry with hot drinks tell him.
With love from, John ——

There it is—as fresh as a good clean breeze in this sad and troubled world. It needs no comment from me. Young John giving up his treasured pennies can teach each one of us a lesson.

Here is a little boy whose first thought is, not for himself, but for others. What a different place—what a grand place—this world would be if only we all followed that example.

That is why I say, "Thank you, John," not so much for the money, as for an inspiring reminder, in the midst of so much gloom, that life has a lovelier, sweeter side.

Curious New Yorkers

When the weather changes suddenly, New York's telephone weather report service sometimes gets 4,200 calls in half an hour.

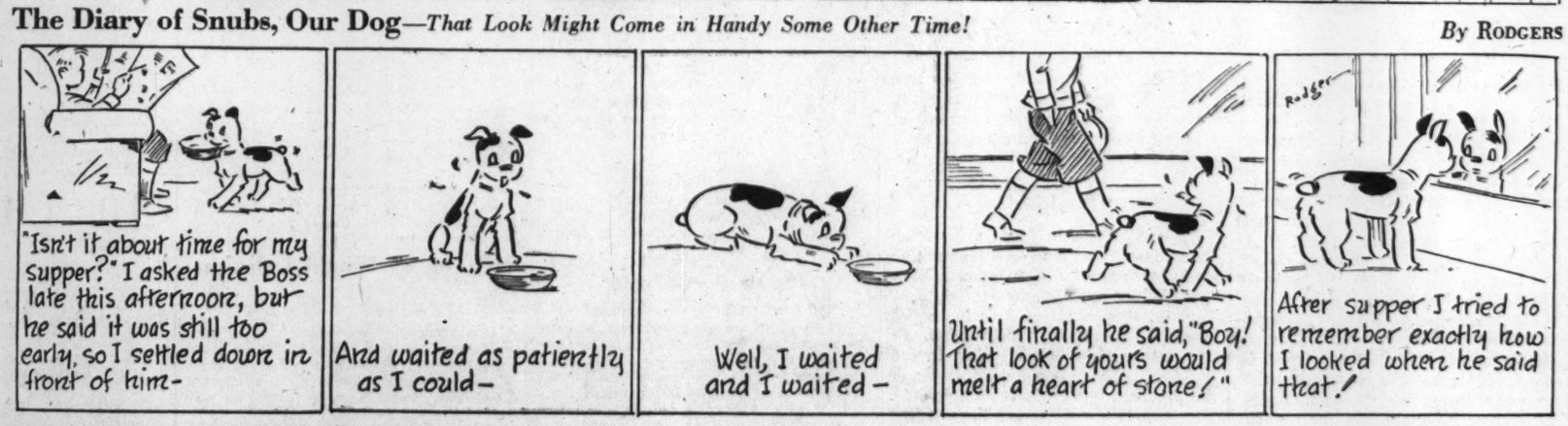
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Counting the House*

By LE PELLEY

I'M THE PRESIDENT OF THE P.T.A. .... WE'LL ALL BE LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR CONCERT TOMORROW
DO YOU THINK THERE'LL BE 50 PEOPLE AT THIS MEETING ?
OH — MORE THAN THAT ! MAYBE 100
MOM — HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL BE AT THE P.T.A MEETING ?
I SHOULD SAY AT LEAST 500
PLUNKY
HOW DO I ALWAYS MANAGE TO GET INTO THESE THINGS — ? !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Look Might Come in Handy Some Other Time!*

By RODGERS


"Isn't it about time for my supper?" I asked the Boss late this afternoon, but he said it was still too early, so I settled down in front of him-
And waited as patiently as I could-
Well, I waited and I waited-
Until finally he said, "Boy! That look of yours would melt a heart of stone!"
After supper I tried to remember exactly how I looked when he said that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*With One Exception*

By THE HAGERS

"THOSE LADS WHO DROVE OUR CABS," SAID JACK, "WERE SMART. I WISH THAT THEY WERE BACK.
THEY KNEW WHO'D WIN OUT AT THE POLLS; WHICH FOOTBALL TEAMS WOULD MAKE THE BOWLS.
THESE BOOK CLUB GIRLS! THEY DRIVE THE STREETS AND QUOTE YOU SHELLEY, BURNS, AND KEATS."
"BUT, JACK," I SIGHED, "I'D GLADLY PAY TO RIDE AROUND WITH ONE ALL DAY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Wipe It Clean

Many months ago this newspaper advocated outright repeal of the Neutrality Act. We have felt that repeal would strengthen the resistance to Hitlerism on every sector, freeing the United States for more effective aid to the Allies and encouraging every Nazi-oppressed people. Most of all, we have believed that to wipe out the misleading symbol of an unreal aloofness would help Americans to face their inescapable responsibilities in reestablishing order. We are glad now to find outright repeal proposed in the Senate.

That the repeal demand comes from three Republicans, Senators Austin, Bridges and Gurney, is said to have disconcerted Administration leaders. They look on it as a move to get ahead of the President who recommended repeal merely of Section 6 of the Act, to permit the arming of merchant ships. Three Democrats, Senators Lee, Pepper and Green, apparently encouraged by the large vote in the House on that question are proposing a further step, repeal of Section 2, which bars American ships from belligerent ports. Two other Democrats, Senators Glass and McKellar, are asking for complete repeal.

Politically, the Republican move has interest as part of a growing swing away from isolation and toward more active measures either in the Battle of Production or the Battle of the Atlantic. Mr. Willkie has just urged Americans to give up the hope of peace with Hitlerism and Mr. Landon has attacked the lagging of war production. This kind of vigor may discomfit some Democrats politically. It may even embarrass the President in his let-the-people-lead strategy. But it is all to the good from the standpoint of America's urgent need for more positive leadership.

Specifically the move to wipe the neutrality slate clean is all on the side of clearing up confusion and helping Americans to see the kind of world they have to deal with—a world in which the fighting around Moscow, the torpedoing of the Kearny, the shift to a military Cabinet in Japan, the hopes of oppressed peoples, are all closely tied to Senate action on neutrality.

Possibly the most crucial question in the whole situation is whether Americans will continue to be bemused by a belief in aloofness or whether they will really come awake, drop half-measures and throw their weight—at least into the Battle of Production—on the side of order and justice and genuine peace. Everything that makes for franker facing of the alternatives and for clear-cut decisions is welcome.

How to Save a Billion

The Director of the Budget doesn't really recommend that it be done. But under an order from Congress the Budget Bureau has submitted to a special Senate and House Economy Committee a blueprint of how it would shave $1,000,000,000, or $1,500,000,000, or even $2,000,000,000 from the nondefense expenditures of the United States Government if it had to.

The mildest of the three schedules would call for reduction of 51 per cent in the NYA, CCC, and other aids to youth, 31.6 per cent in appropriations for work relief, 28.6 per cent in benefits to agriculture, and approximately 10 per cent in public works and the civil departments and agencies of government. To take the $2,000,000,000 cut would knock out nearly all of youth aid and three-fourths of work relief.

The CCC and NYA unquestionably have been useful and cannot be liquidated overnight. But an Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association and American Association of School Administrators recently recommended their discontinuance as separate agencies and absorption of their functions into the regular educational system. Some WPA work still will be necessary especially to take care of "priorities unemployment," but it should be tapering off rapidly. Economy in the ordinary departments of the Government should be possible, too, in a greater percentage than the Budget Bureau has indicated.

Non-defense expenditures have been diminishing slightly, it is fair to acknowledge. For the first quarter of the present fiscal year—that is, July, August, and September—they were $115,000,000 less than in the corresponding period last year. This is 7.6 per cent. But it will take much more Spartan trimming to make any appreciable contribution toward defense costs which rise not in millions or hundreds of millions but in billions.

Britain's Barnwells

A patriot, as a stirring line reminds us, has but one life to give for his country. The giving of that is his "supreme sacrifice." But a mother of patriots may have several lives to give, and give them all. Such a woman is Britain's Mrs Barnwell. In 1938 she received news of her husband's passing. He was Capt. F. S. Barnwell and his last job was to test an airplane. During this war she bore the reports of the loss of two of her sons with the R. A. F.

Still one of the flying Barnwells was in action, stationed at Malta, winner of the Distinguished Flying Cross, but still a boy of nineteen. He has now been posted as missing, and is believed killed.

Abraham Lincoln wrote to a mother of soldiers:

> I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice on the altar of freedom.

These words could have been written for Mrs. Barnwell.

It may be a heartening part of her "solemn pride" to know that she, who has so long held the line against repeated grim assaults of sorrow, is not yet alone in this stern world. The strong-hearted mothers of free men the world over watch with her, the mothers of those who fight in bondage reach out to her. Theirs is a common front, along which they stand shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, where no barrier of race can rise, and where at last their battle will be won with rejoicing.

Symbol of Freedom

"On bookes for me to read I me delight." The thousands of visitors to the Book Fairs held in many American cities each Autumn would probably agree with Chaucer's enthusiasm. These symposia annually help an increasing number of persons to become better acquainted with the world of literature. Of them the Boston Herald Book Fair is probably typical.

Obviously, the Book Fair helps readers to form new interests from the profusion of attractive titles. Students are encouraged to investigate new subjects and fields of research and collectors find choice specimens for their libraries. But most important of all, these exhibits and accompanying addresses are manifestations of cherished freedom to express ideas and to publish and present diverse opinions. Moreover, they offer an inspiration and a challenge to writers and readers.

The history of book publishing is full of struggles to keep books available and circulated against the pressure of censorships and punishments. Especially in times of controversy have there been courageous efforts to continue the dissemination of those ideas which would promote better understanding between nations and individuals.

Current reports from abroad describe the difficulties of the booksellers and librarians there. The heavy destruction of books by bombings and burnings has left many bookshelves empty. The general suppression of the press in many European countries makes Americans value the more their own freedom of publication.

"Punkins"

An early "punkin" face grins from the window of a home on a shabby side street, telling of fun to come. Other "punkin" faces smile now, too—on New England stone wall or in a hollow of Wisconsin's rolling hills—wherever frost comes early. The crop is gathered in. Good is the gathering. Only this, of the harvest, yet remains unplucked. The long tails curl across the silvered earth. People, passing, smile at the unminted gold. October has its Hallowe'en—but pumpkin pie belongs Thanksgivingward. Still, there's a quality of gladness aroused by the very sight of a pumpkin that makes it a symbol of harvest and gratitude.

In the city: Stocking up for Christmas, laying in coal, overhauling the furnace, taking down screens.

In the country: Filling the silos, mending stock fences, cutting wood, putting up windows in the barn.

The Greeks long ago made certain so-called music a crime against the State. Some moderns are not so particular about what is offered for a nickel in the slot.

Our Readers Say—

"Now Is the Time for Clear Speaking"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have no means of knowing what is the purport of the negotiations between the State Department and Japan. We do know, however, that they are causing anxiety to the Chinese. Secretary Hull has stated that there will be no receding from the American position which was adopted in 1931 when Japan seized Manchuria and which denies to Japan the recognition of any right in the territory of China. But in view of our past appeasement policy, the Secretary's words need implementing. It may come as a shock to the Japanese people to learn that the United States is determined increasingly to aid China, that it will have no further trade with Japan until the invading troops are withdrawn from China, and that it will use force if necessary to prevent further inroads to the south. But now, while Japan is harassed by doubts as to its future action, is the time for clear speaking.

It has been our past failures to speak clearly which have led Japan on. Japan will surrender to pressure. It cannot maintain its strength without its trade with the United States and the British Empire. It would be national suicide for it now to invite hostilities. This its political leaders know. The threats of its generals and the German-controlled press serve only to underline its failure to resent the fact that American and Dutch tankers have passed through its waters en route to Vladivostok. We can now build up the spirit of our Chinese friends and bring home to the Japanese people a realization of the destruction to which aggressive leadership will lead them, if now, in accordance with overwhelming American sentiment, we state clearly and definitely that the United States will make no bargain countenancing Japan's continued aggression.

Cambridge, Mass. WARREN A. SEAVEY

"Thinking Toward Peace"

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have for a long time felt that I should write to express my thanks for the valuable service the Monitor is rendering mankind. No matter how old the date of a Monitor, one can find material of interest, of educational and uplifting value.

"Thinking Toward Peace," Editorial Page, July 24, 1941, displays another very worthy effort to "lighten our darkness," for if democracy depends upon any one thing more than another, it is the enlightenment of the people, for the world spiritually and economically will be what men and women make it.

Peace and happiness depend upon the love to do right individually, nationally, and in international affairs. The days of isolation are numbered. "No man liveth unto himself," applies also to nations.

One great lesson that must be learned, from the struggle against those who desire the mastery of the world, is that there has been a great weakness among men who have allowed audience to that evil which says, "All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me." Because of this weakness to bow down and accept promises from those who have nothing to give but that which belongs to others, lives of the younger generation in Germany are being sacrificed to destruction upon the altar of "might is right."

In "Thinking Toward Peace," the two important questions from the economic point of view, are those concerning land and trade, and on these questions I fully believe that the views expressed by Henry George will become more highly respected.

FREDERICK POMPTON KEEN
Victor Harbour, South Australia

Peace in Our Time?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am for an immediate declaration of war against Germany, and therefore naturally will be called a war-monger. I accept this label.

I am surprised that the public and the press use the term "isolationists" as a label for those who would negotiate a peace with Hitler. That word is a complete misnomer and does not befit them. These people are just out and out appeasers and that is precisely what they should be called.

Prime Minister Chamberlain and his clique were the appeasers in Great Britain and not isolationists. Chamberlain came back from Munich and declared that he had brought England and Europe "peace in our time." That prophecy is a sorry spectacle today.

Russia appeased Germany by signing a pact with her, and witness what is happening to Russia.

The result would be the same if our American appeasers prevailed. Hitler would break his word as he has done in every other instance, barring none.

New York CLARENCE H. LOW

"The Devil's Advocates"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Way back in the centuries when the Crusades were pressing over Europe, some individuals gave such assistance to the cause that some of their co-workers thought that they should be elevated to sainthood.

It is said that when an individual was suggested for that great honor, a court was appointed to pass upon his merits. The court appointed some of the most skillful talkers to serve as "The Devil's Advocates." The function of these Advocates was to show that the candidate was not properly qualified for the honor. They were instructed to use all the arts of trickery and propaganda and misstatement of fact. If the candidate could not pass "The Devil's Advocates," he did not receive the high honor. The court seemed to think that the best way to kill a lie was to repeat it often enough, and if repeated often enough, the errors will be brought out and eventually the truth will prevail.

It was the first exemplification of the value of free speech. In our Congress there is "Congressional Immunity" which says that no Congressman can be put to trial for his utterances in Congressional halls.

This country now has some very efficient "Devil's Advocates." R. D. VANDERCOOK
Evanston, Ill.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Hurry Up, America!

Down the Middle of the Road

Wind Currents in Chicago

By Erwin D. Canham

Three days in Chicago do not justify one to be a judge of mid-western isolationist sentiment. Three days of talk with managing editors of newspapers from all over the country are also not enough to justify any but very guarded conclusions. Yet these three days are quite adequate to build this general view: that American public opinion is still mainly gripped by nothing more inspiriting than a dull sense of inevitability toward the war, and that President Roosevelt's policies of caution in not asking Congress or the country to accept a more active program have produced and resulted from this feeling. At the same time it is true, as was reported in this space some months ago after a more extensive trip westward, that the President and those who agree with him, especially nonpoliticians, should keep on pressing forward since the country is ready to follow their leadership even if it will not set a pace.

For certain other guarded conclusions there also seems to be real basis among expert observers:

That isolationist sentiment grows steadily less among the people, even in Chicago-land.

That such sentiment has decreased faster than its spokesmen in Congress have yet reflected.

That many people in the mid-country are still apathetic and unawakened to possible dangers to the United States.

That sentiment to expedite policies, possibly to enter the war so as to "get it over quickly," is not particularly noticeable in the Midwest.

That the President will wait a long time indeed if he waits for an outright public mandate to go actually to war.

That opposition rests upon three major factors: sheer geographical and intellectual isolationism; anti-British feeling; lack of confidence in the President.

That much good would be done in public morale if an outright decision of Congress regularizing the present shoot-at-sight policy on the Atlantic—which is virtually war tactics—could be taken.

* * *

All of which adds up to this over-all view: that the country is going through an historically difficult time, opinion-wise. It feels itself to be neither in nor out of war. It does not wish to make a fatal mistake. It sees a discouraging time ahead, no matter what happens. It sees ever-increasing responsibilities for the United States, including a possible expeditionary force, steadily higher taxes, sacrifices in domestic needs. And after it is all over, the ordinary man seems to have little hope that a better world is assured.

If the United States were visibly and palpably in danger, as Great Britain has been, then American public opinion would be just as gallant and united as British. The United States is today more like Canada or South Africa, where powerful anti-war minorities exist. For our danger remains in the form of argument or theory. It may be just as serious for all that, but Americans cannot see it any more distinctly than Britons could at Munich time.

Despite these limitations, the country is definitely not hanging behind President Roosevelt. As has been true for many months, the best conclusion is that it will follow where he and Congress lead. But there is no use in the Administration's waiting for public opinion to go ahead, or to change. It is prepared to follow, not to lead.

There is definitely more resignation to an "inevitable war" than there was six months ago. The heart has gone out of many of the leaders of the isolationist movement. They are not fighting with any assurance of success, and those of them who are politicians are beginning to wonder about their personal fates. Only those isolationists who are personally strong in their State or district may be counted on to continue the battle with their prior fervor. Some of them are already beginning to show signs of persecution complex, which is a sure earmark of defeat.

* * *

Newspaper spokesmen for the isolationist cause are as vigorous as ever, since—as in any crusade or scrap—the newspaper thrives on controversy, win or lose. The Chicago Tribune appears to be licking its editorial chops at the prospect of its new morning competitor, while those who will publish that as yet unnamed gazette have high hopes that controversy will also bring them circulation.

These and a thousand other signs on the horizon are part of the phenomena of an "arsenal of democracy," of a nation that is seemingly committed to war but hasn't voted its declaration, of a nation whose ships are shooting and being shot at and yet which is pulling its punches in production and on the seas because it hasn't taken the official decision.

Under the circumstances, the football games still take the big headlines on Saturday and Sunday. And that is bad.

Mirror of World Opinion

Why Can't the World Do It?

If our ancestors on the edge of a forest wilderness stretched along 3,000 miles of coast line in 1781 could form a Federal Union of thirteen diversified colonies for purpose of protection against war by invasion, why can't the world do it now? . . .

Why today when the earth has grown smaller, why cannot all of the people of Earth under one leadership as a condition of our entry into the war to again "save the world for democracy" unite to establish world government with an international legislature to make international law, with a Supreme Court of the United States of the World to decide all appeals between persons and States or between States (such as the century-old boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru) with an executive of one or five to administer this international government, and an adequate armed air, land and water force to preserve international peace?

If our people 150 years ago through their elected representatives could do it under the then existing conditions, why cannot we do it now? When war destroys the fittest and threatens to destroy the very foundations of modern civilization if we don't, I say we can do it, we must do it. Now is the time to think, speak, write and act.—From an address by SILAS BLAKE AXTELL before the Diskus Club of New York.

The Wide Horizon

Understanding Our Neighbors

By Harris Learner Latham

Learning to understand South America is becoming an engrossing interest for many North Americans, as shown by increased enrollment across the country in school and college courses dealing with Spanish and Portuguese language and culture.

From conversations overheard among my friends in recent months this dialogue is gathered:

"Well, what adventures have you undertaken since last we met?"

"It may surprise you, but I have been exploring several publications issued by Latin-American authors. Just now I am reading the latest issue of *Romance*."

"So you are reading Spanish again. You told me a few months ago that you had not looked in a Spanish book for five years."

"Why not? New world conditions are strengthening our relations with the peoples living south of our borders. *Romance* is a large semimonthly issued in Mexico City, with articles on current problems, art, music, and literature, and offering ample bibliographies.

"'El Proceso Historico,' by Professor Zamora of the University of Habana and Miami University in Florida, is an illuminating volume on the philosophy of history. Another volume from Habana is 'Hostos y Cuba,' a book commemorating the great contribution to Cuban independence and culture from the famous Puerto Rican publicist and author, de Hostos. From the same city also I secure 'Curso de Introducción a la Historia de Cuba,' a transcript of radio lectures on Cuban history."

* * *

"What results are you aiming at in all this reading?"

"I intend to examine the dominant thought currents flowing among Spanish-American leaders. One must become familiar with the ground swells of reflection in these twenty nations. From Venezuela I receive and read in part the *Revista Nacional de Cultura*, a review published by the national ministry of education. One of the most interesting volumes about Latin America that I ever opened is F. Cassio del Pomar's 'Haya de la Torre, El Indoamericano,' the founder of the Pan American revolutionary movement known as Aprismo.

"After reading 'Sociologica Politica,' by Professor Benitez of Caracas, Venezuela, I took up 'Sociologia,' a systematic treatise of general sociology by Roberto MacLean y Estenos of Peru. Another Peruvian writer is Antenor Orrego, an advocate of Aprismo; his latest book is 'El Pueblo Continente.' I want to read all of his published works.

"In order to probe into the thought of an earlier generation I bought a book of essays by José Martí entitled 'Nuestra America.' One might well order all of the volumes in the series entitled 'Grandes Escritores de America,' which includes the Martí volume. My Mexican essays include Valdivia's 'El Destino de Mexico,' Ponce's 'Educacion y Lucha de Clases,' and 'La Economia del Indo,' by Lucio Mendieta y Nuñez."

"But surely you will not forget that our own scholars are publishing every few months new books in English that cover all of these Latin-American nations. They seem to exhaust the subject."

* * *

"That is a precarious conclusion. The only satisfactory way to sense the pulsebeats of Latin-American leaders is to hear or read their own words. Many of them are brilliant thinkers. They are natural poets to be sure, but they deal at first hand with the great social problems of today. Our citizens generally have been so provincial as to neglect a beautiful language spoken by fully one-third of the people in the Western Hemisphere. This sin of omission must be forsaken; we must become habitual consumers of Latin-American books and periodicals.

"Let all broad-minded persons who have not yet done so, learn to read Spanish and Portuguese as a means of assimilating the best thoughts of our friends and neighbors in Iberoamerica."

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Ammunition for Demagogues

In our country, as everywhere else, it will be found that, in the long run, ignorant voters are powder and ball for the demagogues. . . . The unvarying testimony of history is, that the nations which win the most renowned victories in peace and war are those which provide ample means of popular education.—RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, 1880.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.